MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

FOURTH YEAR. MASSILLON, O., SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1891. PRICE THREE CENTS

HUMBERGER'S

Carpet department is in the front basement. We wish all interested in Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloths Linoleum, Rugs and all kinds of floor coverings to call and see the fine selection we are showing.

Make your selections early and have your carpets made and ready when you want them; and escape the unavoidable delays when the busy season begins. We will make and lay carpets and guarantee satisfaction.

Measurements taken and estimates made on short notice.

Humberger's,
DRY GOODS.

SEE

The new stock of
CLOAKS AT
COLEMAN'S

We have all grades and styles. The latest eight-day striking and alarm. Strikes half hour gong alarm, with new style key and bell.

$4.50.

NO. 5 ERIE STREET.

You are interested this Spring in Carpets, we shall take pleasure in showing you through our large commodious and completely filled

Bee Hive Carpet Store.

We want you to see our new, choice patterns before deciding to buy.

In lace curtains our stock is fully up to any previous year, and the styles are the very best to be found in the market. Everything at the very lowest cash prices.

Respectfully,
ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

VISIT
C. H. RUDOLPH'S
Jewelry Store

If you contemplate purchasing anything in his line,

OLD GOLD OR SILVER

taken in exchange for new goods.

If you want a first class job of

PAINTING

done, go to
J. M. WALKER,
6 North Erie St.

Intelligent People

Do not feel flattered by the methods of those who seem to think they can bully them into buying. Most people

Know what they want

A great deal better than the merchant knows. They know too what their means are

And What to Pay

For their goods without extravagance. Knowing all these things perhaps

They do not know

The place where they can trade to the best advantage and would be glad of a hint

Where to go

We can only say, we do our best by all and invite buyers, when looking around not to overlook us

C. M. WHITMAN,
ORIGINAL ONE PRICE CLOTHING, HAT AND FURNISHING GOODS

ERHARD & SCHIMKE.

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS.

MASSILLON, O.

EW STYLE
CARRIAGES

The finestelection Ever Shown in the City at

WILLAMAN'S
FURNITURE
—AND—
UndertakingRooms
42 and 44 S. Erie St.

Select Your Spring Suit
FROM A STOCK OF
—NEW WOOLENS—

And you will be sure to get the proper thing. I am showing a very nice line of fancy silk vestings. Prices the lowest.

LOWE, The Tailor,
Over 27 & 29 South Erie Opera Block.

EVERY LADY
-OR-
GENTLEMAN

Who wants a stylish, well-made and easy-fitting

SHOE

at prices lower than ever known in this neighborhood, should visit

Austin & McIsaacs,
at their new store, 15 E. Main St.

MATTHEW BROS
HEADQUARTERS FOR
GROCERIES
—AND—
PROVISIONS.
—ALL THE—
Best Grades of Flour

BUTTER, EGGS and POULTRY a Specialty.

All Class of Goods in their Season.

Mill Feed and Bailed Hay

No. 2. W. Tremont St

REAL ESTATE BULLETIN.

For Sale—Residences

Four room (double) house, two out-kithens $2,000
Six roomed house, double lot. Richville Ave. $1500.
Seven room house, Park street, $2 800.

For Rent.

Store room, Stone Block.
Office room Stone Block.

Business Property.

Ninety-two feet front on Erie street, on P., Ft. W. & C. Ry., and Ohio canal. Unexcelled locality for manufactory.

Vacant Lots.

One lot on West Tremont street, $425
One lot on South Erie street, $600.
Two lots on Wechter street, $225.
Forty-two lots in Kent Jarvis' 2d add. $300 to $6
Nineteen lots in my Richville Ave. add., $25
One lot on South Erie street, in Julia M Jarvis sub-division, $350.
One lot on East Main street, best lot on the str $2,100.
One lost just off West Tremont street, $300.
Six lots near the C., L. & W. and W. & L. E. R. roads, $300.
Also have on my list many choice Western farms for sale or exchange, and many other bargains.

Easy Terms,
Long Time,
Low Interest
CALL AND SEE ME.
JAS. R. DUNN,

FOR
Best Goods and Lowest Prices
GO TO
TheEnterprise

14 lbs. G. Sugar	$1 00
15 lbs A Sugar	1 00
16 lbs Light Brown Sugar	1 00
Arbuckles Coffee	
Dannamiller coffee	
Lion coffee	
All Leading Brands Coffee,	
5 cans best Peaches	$1 00
5 cans best Apricots	1 00
12 cans Tomatoes	1 00
Good Broom	10
Golden drip Syrup per gal	35
Good Tea Per Pound	25

All other goods proportionally low.

Wm. A. PIETZCKER,
Proprietor,
No. 1, West Main Street
Massillon, Ohio.

Suspenders for Big & Little Men.

From 10 Cts. to $2.00.

See ourd play of Bretelles Hygieniques Guyot Brace and Wire Buckle Suspenders. Ladies' and hildren's fancy Yacht Caps.

SPANGLER, & CO. HATTERS
And Men's Furnishers, No. 4 East Main St.

LAST EDITION.

SALMAGUNDI.

TO-DAY'S DOINGS IN THIS TOWN

Personal Notes and Brief Mention of Many Things.

THE WEATHER—For Ohio—Saturday, clearing, and fair, stationary temperature; fair Sunday.
TO-NIGHT: At Bucher's, "Struck Gas."

Mrs. John Allen is in Cleveland.

Miss Edith Ramsey, of Canton, is the guest of Miss Lillian Hamill.

Mr. Paul Chapman is in Steubenville, visiting his sister, Mrs. Wilbur Medill.

Miss Bessie Allman is spending her vacation with her many Canton friends

Miss Annie Smith, of Akron, is visiting the family of Philip Hammer, in Andrew street.

Misses Clara and Nellie Altekruse, of Canton, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Morganthaler.

Mr. Erwin Herreck, of Bethna, Ill., is is in the city, called here by the sickness of his mother.

Miss Frank Barnaby, of Canton, is spending the day with Miss Lulu Reed, in Main street.

Rev. Dr. Stafford returned to-day from Washington where he delivered his lecture on "Eloquence in Shakespeare."

Senator Howells's bill providing for the abandonment of the canals was lost in the senate by a vote of 7 yeas to 18 nays.

Mrs. George Higginbotham gave a pleasant tiddledywinks and card party, to a dozen friends, last night, for her guest, Miss Anna McCutcheon, of Canton.

Mrs. Dr. Slusser and Mrs. Dr. Fraunfelter, of Canton, passed through the city to-day, having in charge a Mrs. Eck. of the same city, whom they were taking to the insane asylum, at Toledo.

Michael Kaylor, the young man was under arrest for stamping his feet in the opera house galery, was discharged last night, there being no desire to prosecute or persecute him, and his watch, put up for security, was returned to him.

The relentless grip has essayed to paralyze the local railroad business by adding to its large and rapidly increasing number of victims Messrs. J. A. Shoemaker and Frank Sladden, who were completely knocked out yesterday afternoon.

The bullet fired by Albert Bemis, when he presented himself to Miss Schweitzer Saturday night, and asked her to accept his attentions, and was repulsed, has been found. The bullet will be offered in evidence when Bemis's trial takes place.

The Democrats had a meeting last night and passed a resolution similar in effect to that which appears in the report of the Republican meeting endorsing W. B Humberger and Otto E. Young as the candidates for members of the board of education.

"Struck Gas" will be given at Bucher's this evening. Its manager enthusiastically proclaims it 'the brightest, wittiest and best farce comedy ever written. All lovers of fun and comedy should turn out 'en masse' and witness this delightful, funny comedy."

The Danner Manufacturing Company has begun suit in the United States Circuit court, in the State of Massachussets, against A. C. Miller, of Boston, representing the Manitowac Manufacturing Company, for infringing on the patent held by the Danner company, on a revolving book shelf. An injunction and damages are asked for.

A very pleasant young people's dancing party was given in Music Hall last night. About eighty were present, and among them Miss Harter, of Mansfield; Miss Hussey, of Allegheny; Mr. Frank Anderson, of Cleveland; Misses Nellie Altekruse, Edith Ramsey, Frank Barnaby, Minnie Miller, Ida Miller, Ada Dougherty, Marie Clark, Messrs. Will J. Lester, James E. Flohr, Bert A. Miller, Harlan Hart, Lorenzo Chance, J. Stauffer Shanks, Ed Weaver, Lester Deweese, Ed Bockius and Will G. Kuhns, of Canton.

The reported accidental death of Judge Pease's valuable mastiff dog, killed by a train on the C., L. & W. road near Earl's mill, was corroborated last night. The noble specimen of dog flesh was sired by Mr. W. K. L. Warwick's dog and that gentleman has kindly furnished the pedigree of the deceased animal, as follows: Victor IVth was out of Leo IVth and Ashmont Bertha, the latter being out of one of the most noted dogs ever imported, Champion Hero. Leo IVth is out of Lioness; a mastiff bitch, formerly owned by E. H. Moore, of Melrose, Mass; the sire of Leo is Lord Nelson, imported by Dr. Snyder, of Montpelier, O. Judge Pease valued his dog at $200, but he probably would not have sold him for a great deal more money.

Senator Howells will have to content himself to allow the canals to remain for another year anyhow. An appropriation of $54,500 has been made, which is barely enough to keep it in its present condition. If the canal wreckers in the Ohio legislature would make an appropriation sufficient to put the canals in a proper condition, instead of the canals losing money, they would be paying the state a revenue. Senator Howells, in his speech in opposition to the canals, says that the freight rate on coal shipped by rail is from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper than by canal. We are not posted on the freight on coal, but we do know that lumber from Cleveland to Fulton is from 80 cents to $1.25 a thousand less by canal than by railroad and the same difference exists with regard to other freight.—Canal Fulton Signal.

REPUBLICANS CONFER.

An Ante-Election Meeting and What Was Done.

There was an entire absence of formality in the meeting of Republicans held in the rooms of the Repuclican club last night. Owing to the fact that a heating apparatus had not yet been placed in the assembly room every one of the large number present kept on their hats and overcoats—even the president.

After the assemblage had been called to order by City Treasurer Foltz, and Geo. O. Dobson had been chosen to act as secretary, Mr. R. A. Pinn made an interesting and timely address, confining his remarks mainly to appropriate advice to members of the party as to their duties in the impending local election. Dr. Miller followed with a suggestion on the question of the election of two members of the board of education, and in line with the suggestion a resolution was adopted to the effect that the meeting favored the placing of the names W. B. Humberger and Otto E. Young on the ticket to fill the two vacancies.

A committee was appointed for a specific purpose; satisfactory reports were made by the central committee as to the progress of their work; the financial committee reported progress, and after a general discussion of live questions in the campaign by H. A. Tinkler, John H. Martin, Fred Forster, John H. Williams and the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

Make your ticket read on Monday: "Authority to issue bonds—Yes."

The Bonding Measures.

A question of special interest to every property owner in the city is that of the three bonding bills to be voted upon next Monday, and there are probably very few who have any information as to the extent the carrying of them will affect the rate of taxation. For the purpose of gaining some light upon the subject an INDEPENDENT reporter, this morning, asked City Solicitor Young the question as to what the aggregate increase in mills would be in case the three propositions were carried by the required three-fifths vote. He replied, in brief and to the point, that the increase would be two and one-half mills, and added that the principal and interest would be paid in twenty years. This is on the assumption that the $50,000 worth of industrial improvement bonds would be issued all at once. In fact, these bonds would only be sold as money might needed, and in many cases, the funds would loaned to companies, and paid back to the city. In this way the money would be made to do double service.

Make your ticket read on Monday: "Authority to issue bonds—Yes."

In Justice's Court

Justice Folger has issued state warrants against David Myers on two separate charges that could not be joined in one complaint. One was assault and battery the other, a description of which would hardly grace the columns of a newspaper. On getting the affidavits the juctice placed his warrents in the hands of Constable Shepley.

Constable Cannon is confined to his bed with severe indisposition and during his prostration Justice Folger will, as necessity may require, appoint Marshal Wendling as a special constable.

Will Be Opened Satuay.

J. W. Foltz, of Hookway & Foltz is in Cleveland, and will be ready to place on inspection, Saturday, April 4, the finest line of clothing for men, youth, boys and children; spring overcoats, hats, caps furnishing goods, in fact everything that is kept in a first class tailoring. clothing and furnishing store. We always were, and always will be second to none. *Prices rock bottom.* We will be glad to have you you come in and Xamine our goods and prices, as *we are in it.*

HOOKWAY & FOLTZ,
22 East Main street.

Notice to Fishermen.

All persons are notified that the penalty of the law will be visited upon those who fish in any body of water with nets.

GEORGE DOBSON,
Game and Fish Warden.

Fancy Jersey sweet potatoes at Martin & Vogt's.

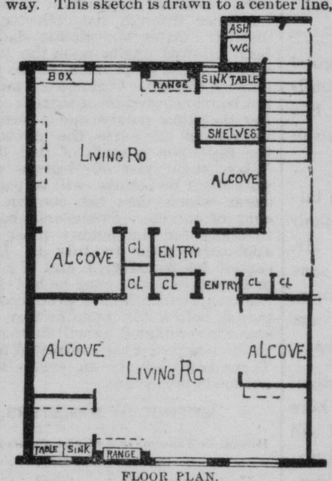
LIVING IN ONE ROOM.

Comfortable, Easy and Pleasant if the Right Kind of a Room.

It is an art to live well. Some of the rich live miserably and many of the poor live grandly. Those who have tried it admit that it is easier to live well on plenty of money, but it can be done on very little. Now here is something practical on how to live in one room.

The idea of living in one room presents to many of us a suggestion of squalor and discomfort, if not positive uncleanliness. I have visited a number of apartments of this character in Glasgow, Liverpool and elsewhere which controvert the idea of discomfort, or in any of anything obnoxious. It was my good fortune to be taken through a number of such houses, going into one and another without further warning to the occupants than a knock, an introduction and request for admission. In every instance I found comfort, cleanliness and neatness, and I am inclined to think that all this was largely due to the arrangement and equipment of the apartments. In the sketch which I give I have not undertaken to reproduce any one of the apartments visited, but have merely tried to give the essential features which lead to comfort and the possibility of neatness in quarters of this character.

The buildings are usually four stories high, the first story being occupied by shops and the three upper floors by apartments. The floor plan herewith indicates the three upper floors, or rather one-half of each floor, there being four apartments on each story approached by a single stairway. This sketch is drawn to a center line,



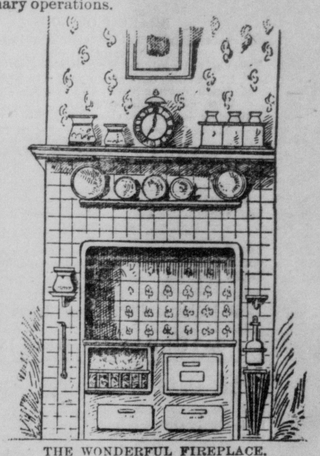
FLOOR PLAN.

so that there will be two apartments on the right of the ones here shown which would be exact duplicates thereof. By this arrangement only one-half of the stairway is shown, and only one water closet and ash chute. Thus in a four-story structure there would be two shops or stores in the first story and twelve apartments above. There is an approach to the rear stairway from the front and a door opening to the back yard. Sometimes an entire square is taken up with a building arranged on this plan, in this way affording economical accommodations for a large number of people.

The secret of the comfort which is apparently afforded by one of these apartments lies in the fact that there is a place for everything within a narrow compass. For this reason very little labor is required in housekeeping. A very small part of the energy required to care for a larger apartment in a very ordinary way will keep such a one as is here indicated in a very neat condition.

On entering one of these rooms on a winter day one sees an open fire, a mantel with white enameled tile facing, a neat shelf and what appears to be bric-a-brac arranged on the top thereof and on a little sub-shelf below.

In one that I have in mind there was a neat clock in the center; a little cabinet box with three apartments, such as one may see in many parlors, at one side, and on the other a decorated vase and cup. Below on another shelf were arranged some plates, two of them blue and three others quietly decorated. And yet below this was a little pitcher. This, instead of being a grate and mantel of the ordinary type, was a range. The part used for cooking was entirely recessed, and the recessed parts above the range were lined with blue and white tiling. The heat and odors of cooking passed out through a ventilator at the top, which could be opened and closed at will. The plates, cups, etc., instead of being mere articles of ornament, as usually found in parlors, had their use in the every day culinary operations.



THE WONDERFUL FIREPLACE.

Next to the range was a little pantry with a white porcelain sink, a wooden table and hooks around the wall for utensils, shelves on the other side for supplies and below a galvanized lined iron receptacle for fuel. The walls of the apartment were provided with shelves. Under one window was a box to form a seat. The beds were set in an alcove, and a well equipped closet was provided. Each apartment has its distinct entry from the hall. On each entry door was a brass plate with the name of the occupant, and above a knocker—all of which gave an air of respectability and character which does not usually belong to tenement property.

In each hall in the plan given is arranged a closet for fuel. There are two water closets on each floor. In the basement or attic is usually arranged a laundry, to be used by the occupants of all the flats in each section of twelve apartments. Each one has her time assigned for its use, and is expected to leave it in good order for the next occupants. Assignments are also made for the cleaning of the halls, which, being small, is not a laborious task. Light in the halls is provided by the owner of the property.

In some of the buildings of this character which I visited the interior of all the water closets and the public halls and passages was lined with glazed brick and white tile. The stairs and platforms were of stone, and the floors were of light concrete. The floors of the living apartments were of hard wood.

LOUIS H. GIBSON.

Make your ticket read on Monday: "Authority to issue bonds—Yes."

Collapsed at North Industry.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

CANTON, April 4.—The Standard Paving Brick Company, operating a large plant at North Industry, has assigned to George F. Knight, manager of the company's works. Liabilities are not positively known, but are in the neighborhood of $35,000. Trouble among stockholders caused the assignment. The works employed about forty men.

Make your ticket read on Monday: "Authority to issue bonds—Yes."

From the Scene of Trouble.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., April 4.—The funeral of the victims af the riot started at 2:30 this afternoon. There are 10,000 miners massed here. All the saloons have been closed and a full regiment of militia is on hand. It is believed blood will flow freely before night. The foreigners are desperate, and they are all armed.

Excitement Pittsburg.

pecial Dispatch to The Independent.

PITTSBURG, April 4.—The strain upon the people over the inflammatory situation at Morewood had a visible effect upon business here this morning. Newspaper offices are besieged for news. There is a feeling that an awful catastrophe is imminent.

Baron Fava is Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Baron Fava is still too ill to leave Washington. He is confined to his room.

The Canton Mandolin Club.

The Canton Mandolin Club will appear next Wednesday evening. Miss Lynch, of this city, and Miss Blum, of Canton, will assist.

John Fields barber shop, closed on account of sickness for several days, will be open to-day and hereafter, Mr. John Allen having sufficiently recovered to resume work. Old customers solicited to return and will accept thanks for consideration shown while the shop closed.

Manager Porter has secured that funniest of all farce comedies, "Struck Gas," for presentation at the opera house on Saturday, April 4, and those who love fun and humor should not fail to see this laughing cyclone.

Masks, wigs, gold braid, paper and all the necessary paraphenalia of a successful masquerade, at Bahney, Spalding & Co.'s, successors to the retail department of the Independent Company.

Paint, calcimine and whitewash brushes, all sizes and kinds, at prices to suit you Call and see them at Ellery's Novelty store, No. 19 S. Erie street.

Anyone desiring to purchase baby carriages should wait a few days and see the fine line at Sylvester Higerd's, opera block.

Best canned tomatoes in the city $1.00 per dozen, at G. F. Breckel's, No. 10 N. Erie street.

Parlor suites, chamber suites, all styles and all prices at Sylvester Higerd's, opera block.

Leave orders at Martin & Vogt's for all kinds of vegetables.

Tiddledywinks at Ellery's.

THE POPULATION OF STARK COUNTY.

The following table gives the population of Stark county complete and in detail, and a year and a half in advance of the same announcement from Washington. This is the first publication of a complete as well as official table concerning this county:

	1890	1880
Bethlehem township, including Navarre village	2,290	2,304
Navarre village	1,010	867
Canton township, including Canton city	28,477	14,873
Canton city	26 189	12,258
Ward 1	4,693	.....
" 2	3,876	.....
" 3	3,360	.....
" 4	3,395	.....
" 5	2,953	.....
" 6	3,141	.....
" 7	4,771	.....
Jackson township	2,112	2 079
Lake "	2,164	2,177
Lawrence tp., includ'g Canal Fulton and North Lawrence village	4,146	4,351
Canal Fulton village	837	1,196
North Lawrence village	837	494
Lexington township, including Alliance city	8,994	6,287
Alliance city	7,607	4,636
Marlboro township	1,808	1,942
Nimishillen township, including Louisville village	3,166	3,114
Louisville village	1,323	1,050
Osnaburg township	2,287	2,298
Paris "	2,649	2,639
Perry " including Massillon city	12,289	9,219
Massillon city	10,092	6,836
Ward 1	2,546	1,729
" 2	2,564	1,643
" 3	3,510	2,444
" 4	1,472	1,020
Pike township	1,604	1,514
Plain "	3,082	2,540
Sandy " inluding Waynesburg village	1,171	1,265
Waynesburg village	510	622
Sugar Creek township	2,782	2,285
Tuscarawas "	3,340	2,957
Washington "	1,809	2,187
Total population for county	**84,170**	**64,031**

MASSILLON INDEPENDENT

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

[DAILY ESTABLISHED 1887.]

PUBLISHED BY

The Independent Company.

Independent Building,

No. 20 E. Main Street

MASSILLON, - - - OHIO.

BRANCH OFFICES

For receipt of want advertisements and other communications.

Waverly Hotel, corner Erie and Railroad street
E. C. Hering, corner Duncan and Tremont.
M. Huth, corner North and High.
C. Witt, Short East street.
Wagner & Rauber, Charles street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1 00
Six Months	.75
Three Months	.50

The Independent's Telephone No. 43

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1891.

This Date in History—April 4.

1282—Pope Nicholas IV died.
1774—Oliver Goldsmith died, aged 46.
1841—Death of President William Henry Harrison, aged 68, after serving one month; his last words were, "I wish you to understand and remember the principles that govern me, and carry them out; I ask no more;" succeeded by Vice President John Tyler.
1862—Slavery abolished in the District of Columbia.
1865—President Lincoln entered Richmond, Va., and held a reception in the former residence of Jefferson Davis—now a high school for colored pupils; the first Union troops of Weitzel's command entered the city that morning.
1871—Commune established in Paris.
1879—Death of Madame Jerome Bonaparte, nee Betty Patterson, of Baltimore.
1883—Death of Peter Cooper, philanthropist, founder of Cooper institute, aged 92.
1888—Death of Benjamin H. Brewster, former attorney general of United States, aged 71.

Deep down in the hearts of good Ohioans there is pride and confidence in Senator Sherman. His place is in the senate. There he will remain.

Since the Fava incident, the talented gentlemen who stand on their seats and cry "jingo" when Mr. Blaine's name is mentioned, have begun to realize that a statesman, and better than that, an American, is at the head of diplomatic affairs.

Without indulging in wasteful words or sentimental gush, it is here hoped that every proper effort will be made to elect the entire Republican ticket on Monday next. Overcome the ill the flesh seems heir to, in these sneezing, wheezing days, get out early, and meet the requirements of a citizen, even if there be involved a physical sacrifice.

The authority to issue improvement bonds means more factories, enhanced values of real estate, more people to help pay the taxes imposed for public necessities, and general revival all along the business line. The board of trade asks all who have confidence in it and in the work it has undertaken, to vote *yes* on the improvement bond issue.

The sockless Simpson and the hirsute Peffer would abolish the navy. What have navies to do with the price of corn fodder? But the fact is, it is only the absence of a navy that gives Italy the courage to flourish so friskily in state despatches. Italy—a country whose area could be removed from Texas, and leave land enough to make another Ohio, could demolish our seaport cities.

In addition to breaking faith, in a matter so small as to be pitiful, the local Democratic committee is guilty of gross falsehood. They announced through every available medium that none of their tickets would be issued until next week, when in fact their tickets were being mailed to voters then, accompanied by a circular which reads:

"Enclosed you will find a correct Democratic ticket to be voted on Monday, April 6. Hoping you will give the candidates thereon the earnest support to which they are entitled as Democrats and worthy men."

In relation to the tickets the following was the precise message received by the Republican committee:

"No Democratic tickets will be issued this week. All Democratic tickets not distributed by this committee are fraudulent.

"DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE."

It is really laughable, the frantic endeavors of the amateur politicians in charge of the local Democratic campaign, to press their cause by withholding their tickets until the last moment. The original agreement between the committees of both parties was that all tickets should be promptly sent out and made public property. The Republican committee issued orders to this effect, and their printers were prepared to carry them out. The opposition, with characteristic lack of faith, refused at the last moment to make good their word. Their intentions became known early enough in the game to have the Republican tickets held back, also. It is as broad as it is long, and is child's play at best, for there is nothing under the sun to prevent honest types from printing honest tickets for any party, whether sanctioned by an alleged committee, or not. The only effect of such juggling is to encourage the printing of different sets of the two party tickets. As an expression of greenness the trivial incident is valuable. Its most certain effect is to mark for slaughter a certain Democratic politician who has ambitions for the hereafter to develop.

THE BOUNTY ON SUGAR.

Producers Must File an Application Prior to July 1.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Internal Revenue Commissioner Mason has issued regulations relative to the bounty on sugar of domestic production and the payment of the bounty on the same. In regard to the payment of the bounty Commissioner Mason says that an annual appropriation is not required for it. The act carries an appropriation with it. The law provides for the payment of these bounties and the secretary of the treasury is authorized to draw warrants on the treasurer of the United States for such sums as shall be necessary, which sums shall be certified to him by the commissioner of internal revenue, by whom bounties shall be disbursed. Each individual who claims the bounty must make his application to the commissioner through the collector of his district. After the claims shall have been allowed drafts upon the treasury will be issued in payment to the persons entitled thereto. Claims for bounty cannot be transferred or assigned. In testing the sugar polariscope is used. This instrument measures the deviation of the ray upon a scale of 100 degrees. When sugar test 90 degrees is 9-10 pure sugar no bounty will be paid upon sugar which does not contain 80 per cent. of sucrose. Producers who intend to apply for the bounty must file an application prior to July 1. Licenses cannot be transferred, and if a planter or farmer sells the cane he has raised or the syrup which he has produced at any period before the manufacture of the sugar is completed he will have no right to the bounty on the completed product. There is no bounty on syrup which is not made into sugar.

METHODIST MINISTERS.

Business Transacted at the Conference in Huntington, Ind.

HUNTINGTON, IND., April 4. — The Methodist conference opened yesterday with devotional services led by Mr. Keen, of Cincinnati. A committee to canvas the vote for the admission of women into the conference was appointed. Dr. Stowe, of the Methodist Book concern, reported that in the past eleven years $18,000,000 in sales had been made, which was more than was sold in eighty years previous. Elder Mahin reported for the Ft. Wayne district an increase in membership of 400, three new churches built and collections for benefits far in advance of the previous year. Elder Simpson reported no deficiency in Goshen district. Of a total of $56,000 raised $22,000 was paid to parsons. There are sixty-two churches in the district and 1,300 members added this year. Rev. Holdstock was elected president of the Freedmen's Aid society; C. W. Wade, secretary, and E. F. Hasty, treasurer. Thirteen thousand dollars was reported in the hands of the secretary, Elder Ervin reported twenty-nine changes in Kokomo district; much literature taken in the district; collections taken in full; $22,000 raised for buildings; salaries of pastors increased. At the close of Ervin's report Bishop Joyce, on belalf of the ministers of Ervin's district, presented him with a gold watch. Elder Kemp presented the report for Muncie district. Thirteen hundred were converted and 1,500 received into the church.

A GIGANTIC CATTLE DEAL.

Wealthy Stock Men of the West and Chicago Packers Participate.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 4.—One of the most colossal cattle deals ever consummated has just been completed by wealthy stock men of the west and Chicago packers. W. P. Herring, a well-known cattle man, returned yesterday from Texas, where he has been since Jan. 1. In that time he has purchased 40,000 head of cattle at a cost of $1,000,000 for himself, P. D. Armour and E. M. Hewins, president of the Cherokee Live Stock association. Mr. Herring reports that an equal number of cattle has been purchased for Nelson Morris, of Chicago, by Col. Suggs, the well-known stock man. The entire outlay has been $2,000,000. The cost of transportation will be another half million dollars. Mr. Herring says that the deal is in the nature of a speculation and has been made because of the scarcity of corn and high price of cattle, the packers fearing that they might be squeezed during the season.

THE MOREWOOD TRAGEDY.

Little Interest Taken in the Affair by the Austrian Government.

LONDON, April 4.—A Vienna dispatch says that very little interest has been aroused there by the reported slaughter in America of a number of Huns and Galician Poles. The emigration of that kind is from the lowest dregs of the empire and the Austrian government is the most aristocratic in Europe, even the electors being mostly of a substantial and superior class. No official utterance has been given on the subject, but it was stated on usually well-informed authority that there would not be an official inquiry into the matter. All political interest in Austria is now concentrated on the approaching session of the Reichsrath.

President Ezeta Elected.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The national congress of Salvador has counted the election returns and finds that President Ezeta, who obtained control of the government by a revolution, has been almost unanimously elected for a term of four years. His brother, Antonio Ezeta, was elected vice president.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

Edited by the Massillon Equal Rights Association.

The regular meeting of the Massillon Equal Rights Association was held Friday, April 3, in the parlors of the Christian church. After the reading and approving of the minutes, Miss Elizabeth Folger read an interesting monthly report of woman's work throughout the United States, in which she referred to the passage of suffrage bills by the California senate and the legislative council of Arizona.

Several very bright articles were read, one from the pen of Susan H. Wixon, on the prejudices aginst free education of women; another on men, women and money, was read by Miss Jane Beatty. The following is from this article: "The statistics supplied by the United States Census, regarding the work and wages of women, are far from either being complete or satisfactory. Nevertheless, they go far to show that, handicapped as women are by the inadequate payment of their labor, a considerable number of them earn their own support. The progress which the sex have made in wage-earning ability brings with it, as a necessary result, a change in their social standing and aspect. They are no longer to be considered as a dependent class. The old view was that they were supported. The modern fact is that they support themselves, and, in many instances, contribute to the support of others. The work which they perform in their own households is not to be considered as something which they should be thankful to do in order to have a roof over their heads and a piece of bread in their mouths, but as a service which, while lected through affection, and glorified by it, has also a monetary value, in the determination of which the husband and wife should agree. The teachable minds of childhood will easily grasp the distinction between a noble and an ignoble use of money; and in the instruction which may be given on this point the daughters of the household should share equally with the sons. The remedy for the evil of financial discord between husband and wife would require on the woman's side a thorough and conscientious training in the use of money; on the man's side, a respect for woman; one who relinguished a career of free activity in order to become his companion for life, carries her own power and value into his household, and is entitled to all that may render that service honorable and happy."

A newspaper report to the effect that the women of Kansas do not want to vote and that the leaders of the movement in that state are becoming discouraged, called forth some lively remarks from the president showing that there has never been a time since municipal suffrage was granted the women of Kansas when there was more cause for rejoicing than at the present.

The secretary was instructed to prepare a report of the past year's work of the Massillon Equal Rights Association to be read at the state convention that will be held at Warren, O., May 12, 13 and 14. The chair appointed the following delegates: Mrs. Florence Smith, Mrs. Ella R. Pitts, Mrs. Ella O. Shoemaker, Mrs. Sarah J. Howald, Mrs. Josephine Drake; alternates, Miss Elizabeth Folger, Mrs. Clara Hunt, and Mrs. Elizabeth Pitts.

CHARGED TO ITALIANS.

Attempts to Wreck Two B. & O. Trains—Depot Blown Up by Dynamite.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., April 4.—Two attempts to wreck trains on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad made within the past few days were detected in time to prevent loss of life and property. A large depot and store building at Constitution were blown up by dynamite, causing a heavy loss. All these crimes are charged to the Italians in the neighborhood where they happened, the people believing that they are avenging their countrymen by the destruction of property. The Americans in a mine in Ohio county refused to work with a number of Italian laborers after hearing of the recall of the Italian minister.

THEY ABHOR WALKING.

Doubtful if an Indian Company Can Be Recruited in the West.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The news received at the war department, of the result of the efforts being made by western army officers to carry out the provisions of the army appropriation bill authorizing the enlistment in the regular army of 2,000 Indian recruits is very discouraging. The officials report that the Indians will not enlist in the infantry under any circumstances, as they abhor walking. They will not enlist in the cavalry except as scouts, because they do not care to bind themselves to five years' service nor to be subject to removal to distant parts of the country. Then, too, they want their women with them, and the great majority of the bucks are unfit for military service, physically. It is doubtful if a single Indian company can be recruited in the west. But the outlook in the south is more hopeful. At Mt. Vernon barracks, Ala., where the Apache Indians, who led the Geronimo campaign, are placed, it is said that all of the Indians, some 35 or 40, are about to enlist. These Indians are said to be progressing rapidly in the path of civilization and the almost incredible fact is reported that the renowned warrior Geronimo, who was for years the terror of the west, is now a prominent teacher in the local Sunday school and attends service regularly every Sunday to keep order.

A REMARKABLE BILL.

All Articles in Minnesota Newspapers to be Signed.

ST. PAUL, April 4.—The bill intended to compel Minnesota editors and publishers to put at the end of each article the name of the writer went through the senate with such rapidity that the editors of the state are excited to a high pitch, and a large number of them will gather at the capital this week to prevent the bill going through the house. The measure provides that all articles, editorials, items or written accounts printed in any pamphlet, periodical, magazine newspaper, sheet, circular or handbill which shall therein purport to give an account of or give intelligence of any political, official, personal or social act, writing or speech of any human being, living or dead, reflecting in any way upon such person's character, shall be subscribed by the full name of the person or persons who shall have written or contributed to such publication. The penalty for violation of this law is a fine of not less than $20 or more than $100, or imprisonment for not less than thirty days or more than three months.

Meeting of Confederate Veterans.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 4.—The state convention of confederate soldiers, composed of delegates of the various bivouacs of the state, met yesterday and elected G. B. Guild, of Nashville; Frank Moses, of Knoxville, and Thomas F. Perkins, of Franklin, to be recommended to the government as the trustees of the board of pensions under a recent act of the legislature. After voting thanks to the governor and legislature for the passage of the bill the convention adjourned.

The Massillon Market.

Farmers are receiving the following prices to-day, April 3.

Wheat, per bu	1 03
Oats " "	50
Corn " "	70
Potatoes per bu	1 20
Butter per lb	24
Eggs per doz	15

Cincinnati Cattle Market.

CINCINNATI, O., April 4.—Hogs—Slow; receipts, 1,475 head; shipments, 1,158 head; common, $4.00@4.40; fair to good light, $4.40@4.65; select butchers, $4.85@5.00.

Cattle steady; receipts, 327 head; shipments, 247 head; common, $1.77@2.75; good to choice, $5.00@5.55.

A Blessing to Humanity.

This is what N. H. Andrews, a prominent citizen of Springfield, O., says: "It affords me great pleasure to assure my friends that I have received both immediate and permanent relief of throat, bronchial and asthmatic trouble in the use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy. It is certainly a good honest medicine and a blessing to humanity." The above preparation we sell on a positive guarantee; it has given better satisfaction than any other remedy we have ever sold. J. M. Schuckers, and E. S. Craig druggist, Massillon, O.

Scotch Sarsaparilla

is the greatest of all medicines for the kidney and liver. Works slightly on the bowels, gives good appetite, and invigorates the entire system. For rheumatism it has no equal. 50 cents per bottle, 50 doses. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Now is the Time

When a good medicine should be taken to cleanse the system of impurities. Before consulting a physician or purchasing a higher priced blood purifier ask Morganthaler & Heister for a bottle of Scotch Sarsaparilla and try it. 50 cents per bottle, 60 doses. Scotch Little Liver Pills 25 cents.

Is Still Raging.

The steady demand for tiddledywinks demonstrates better than anything we could say the hold this enticing game has on the community. New kinds at various prices. Bahney, Spalding & Co., successors to the retail department of the Independent Company.

K. O. T. M. Meeting.

All members of K. O. T. M. No. 10 are requested to meet at the new hall, Bimmerlin block, Tuesday evening, April 7, at 7:30. Deputy Lieutenant Supreme Commander Joseph E. Bour will address the meeting on an important subject.

WM. FETZER
Commander.
BENTON SMITH,
Record Keeper.

In Cleaning House

She discovered that considerable valuable furniture had been scratched and marred. She was not cast down, but sent forthwith to the Independent Co. for a bottle of Balfour's Furniture Polish, which quickly made the damaged articles as good as new. tf

Here it is, and it fills the bill much better than anything we could say; "It gives me the greatest pleasure to write you in regard to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. During the past winter I have sold more of it than any other kind, and have yet to find any one but what was benegtted by taking it. I have never had any medicine in my store that gave such universal satisfaction." J. M. Roney, druggist, Geuda Springs, Kan. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

50 cents per bottle, 50 doses, is the best blood purifier pleasant to take and thorough in its action. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

New store, new goods, latest designs, in a few days at Sylvester Higerd's furniture store, opera block.

Picture frames, sham holders, and looking glasses, very low prices at Ellery's Novelty store.

Best granulated sugar only 5c. per pound at G. F. Breckel's grocery, 10 N. Erie street.

Call and see our gauze underwear. Prices way down at Ellery's Notion store.

Babies' lace caps, the best assortment in the city, at West Side Variety Bazaar.

Umbrellas very cheap at Ellery's notion store, No. 19, opera block.

For choice butter go to G. F. Breckel's grocery, 19 N. Erie street.

THE DAISY.

The above cut is an exact likeness of our new fountain inkstand. It is made of hard rubber, nickel and glass, gives perfect satisfaction, and is in every respect a "Daisy." Price, complete—nicely packed in a box, $1.00.

Bahney, Spalding & Co.

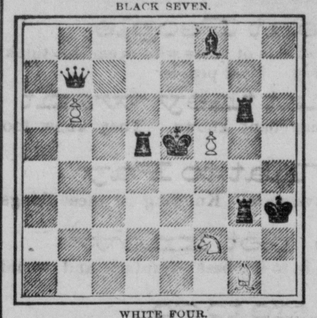
Booksellers, Stationers, and office outfitter

20 E. Main st., Massillon.

CHESS AND CHECKERS.

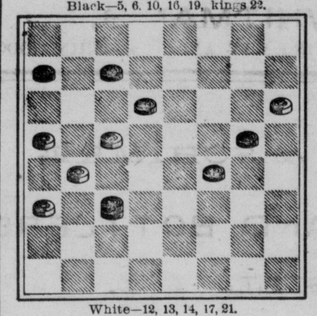
Address all communications for these departments to John T. Denvir, 621 W. 15th Street, Chicago, Ill.

PROBLEM NO. 12.—BY B. G. LAWS.
First prize in Northern Figaro Tourney.
BLACK SEVEN.



WHITE FOUR.
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM 403.—BY T. FIELDS.
Black—5, 6, 10, 16, 19, kings 22.



White—12, 13, 14, 17, 21.
White to move and win.

GAME 386.—"LAIRD AND LADY"
BY MR. D. L. M'CAUGHIE.

11..15	4.. 8	11..16	2.. 6	15..24
28..19	24..19	26..22	25..21	a)28..19
8..11	6..10	17..26	6.. 9	14..18
23..17	15.. 6	21..22	28..24	*)21..17
9..13	1..17	7..10	9..14(1	18..23
17..14	25..22	14.. 7	18.. 9	11.. 7
10..17	18..25	3..10	5..14	23..26
21..14	30..14	22..18	24..20	7.. 2
15..18	13..17	8..11	11..15	White
19..15	27..23	29..25	20..11	wins.
		(1).		
16..20(b	20..27	18..15	11..18	23.. 7
31..17				Drawn.

(a) Corrects "Kear's Reprint of Drummond," Var. 26. Note A, where it is left at the preceding move as drawn.

(b) Corrects the same variation, Note A, where it is left at the 5th move where 9-14 is played and loses as shown above.

GAME 387.—"White Doctor."
By J. Abernethy, Dunedin.

11..16	29..25	11..18	26..22	22..18
22..18	2.. 6	21..17	31..27	21..17
10..14	32..27	18..23	30..25(a	18..15
25..22	4.. 8	17..13	27..23	17..14
8..11	27..24	23..27	12.. 8	15..11
24..20	10..15	13.. 6	23..14	14..10
16..19	19..10	1..10	8.. 4	11..20
23..16	1..19	16..12	10..15	10.. 6
14..23	23..16	27..31	16..12	20..16
26..19	6..15	25..22	15..18(b	6.. 1
9..14	24..19	31..27	22.. 8	16..11
31..26	15..24	22..18	14..18	1.. 5
5.. 9	28..19	8..11	25..21	7..10
27..23	14..18	19..16	18..23	Black
6..10	22..15	27..31	20..16	wins

(a) Given by Mr. Atkinson in Game 8, Var. 9. Supplement to D. M., as a correction of Var. 7, 8 and 9 of Game 77 in No. 12, Vol. 11, I. D. M., which end in B, wins.

(b) In the same game Var. 9, Mr. Atkinson plays 7-10, and draws as follows:

7..10	8.. 4	10..14	22..17	
4.. 8	18..23	28..31	18..22	
24..18	4.. 8	14..18	17..18	

Bucher's Opera House.

ONE NIGHT,
Saturday, April 4th, 1891.

The Laughing Whirlwind,

Struck Gas

Introducing Everybody's Favsrite,

Lilian Harper,

and a company of fourteen inimitable actors.

Fun fast and Furious! Pretty girls! Funny Comedians!
Delightful music and Dancing.
Hold your buttons.
Secure seats at the Independent Company's Store.

25, 50 and 75 Cents.

OPERA HOUSE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Wednesday, April 8, 1891.

Grand Concert

BY THE

CANTON Mandolin, Banj and Guitar CLUB,

—ASSISTED BY—

A Male Quartette,

Miss Blum, Pianiste.
Miss Lynch, Soprano.
Perry Van Horn, Cornet Soloist

Admission, 25 and 50 cts.

REMOVED!

J. & H. DIELHENN'S

Clothing Store

Has been removed to

24

East Main Street,

They will be glad to see their friends.

For Bargains in Carriages & Wagons See P. H. Young

CITY LIVERY!

P. CRIBBLE Proprietor.

First-Class in all its Appointments.

Commercial Trade Solici ed. Prompt Delivery.

Telephone 77.

Don't Buy Until You See Young's Stock of Buggies

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NOTICE.

Of Election of Members of the Board of Education.

The qualified electors in Massillon Union School District, are hereby notified to meet on the 1st Monday in April, at the usual voting places, in the several wards and precincts, of said district, and choose two persons to serve as members of the Board of Education, each for a term of three years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

By order of the Board of Education.
W. B. HUMBERGER, Sec'y.

LEGAL NOTICE

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK,
MASSILLON, O., March 25, 1891.

Notice is hereby given, that at the general municipal election to be held in the city of Massillon on the first Monday in April, 1891, there will be submitted to the qualified electors of said city, the question whether the council shall have authority to borrow the sum of twenty five thousand dollars and issue bonds therefor, to bear interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and payable within ten years, in accordance with the act of the general assembly of Ohio, passed February 26th, 1891, for the purpose of paving and improving streets.

The tickets at said election shall have written or printed thereon the words, "Issuing of bonds for paving and improving streets, yes—no."

H. W. LOEFFLER.
City Clerk.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that at the general municipal election to be held in the city of Massillon on the first Monday in April, 1891, there will be submitted to the qualified electors of said city, the question whether said council shall have authority to borro the sum of fifty thousand dollars and issue bonds of said city, to bear interest not exceeding 6 per cent and payable in not less than two nor more than twenty years in semi-annual series, for the purpose of general improvement of said city and the best interest of said city.

The tickets of said election shall have written or printed thereon the words "Authority to issue bonds—yes." "Authority to issue bonds—no."

By order of the city council of Massillon.
H. W. LOEFFLER.
City Clerk.

Dated March 10, 1890.

FOR SALE!

The Fine Clydesdale Stallion,

LORD ADVOCATE JR.

Is a bright bay, weighing 1800 pounds; an extra stock horse; sure foal getter, kind in single harness, good disposition. Pedigree.—Sired by Lord Advocate, imported by Powell Bros.; Dam by Washington Beales' Imported horse, familiarly known as Old Tom. Can be seen at Massillon Driving Park, 1 mile east of Massillon.

P. G. ALBRIGHT.

LEGAL NOTICE.

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK,
MASSILLON, OHIO, March 25, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that at the general municipal election to be held in the city of Massillon on the first Monday in April, 1891, there will be submitted to the qualified electors of said city, the question, whether this council shall have authority to borrow the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars and issue bonds therefor, to bear interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and payable in semi-annual series in twenty years from date of issue, in accordance with an act of the general assembly of Ohio, passed February 27th, 1891, for the purpose of purchasing of grounds and the erection of public buildings.

The tickets of said election shall have written or printed thereon the words, "Issue of bonds for public buildings, yes—no."

H. W. LOEFFLER, City Clerk.

MOVE IN THE VAN

If you have any expectation of moving, and wish your household goods handled expediously and without damage, call on

M. C CAREY & CO.

Proprietors of the only moving van in the city
Leave orders at Breckel's or 62 N Erie St.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

Trains arrive and depart on Standard time, 33 minutes slower than city time.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN AND WHEELING.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1, Mail	9:31 a. m.
" 3, Express	7:27 p. m.
" 5, Accommodation	6:1 a. m.
" 19, Local Freight	2:20 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 2, Express	5:58 a. m.
" 4, Mail	8:19 p. m.
" 6, Accommodation	8:27 p. m.
" 24, Local Freight	9:31 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 9 00 a. m	No. 5 1 20 p. m
No. 6 1 18 p. m	No. 7 6 4 p. m
No. 8 7 50 p. m	Local 4 0 p. m
Local 7 10 a. m	

In effect June 9th at noon.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

In effect June 15, 1890.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 50 a. m.
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	7 45 a. m.
No. 4	Daily	1 00 p. m.
No. 20	Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m.

GOING WEST

No. 1	Daily except Sunday	8 25 a. m.
No. 11	Daily except Sunday	10 06 "
No. 9	Daily	11 01 a. m.
No. 3	Daily	5 45 p. m.
Local		8 15 a. m.

Pullman dining cars are run on trains No. and 9.

For time tables, rates of fare, baggage checks, through tickets, or any further information regarding the running of trains, apply to John A. Shoemaker, agent, Massillon, O.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
No. 26 Express..10:10 p m	No. 2 Express...10:3[illegible] a m
No. 27 Express...4:20 a m	No. 88 Express 3:3[illegible] p m
No. 3 Express...8:10 p m	No. 28 Express...10:32 p m

Trains 27 and 28 run daily all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 2 and 3 have through day coaches and 27 and 28 through Pullman sleepers between Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Trains 2 and 3 make connections with P., Ft. W. & C. trains to and from all points east and west via Orrville.

An Item for Men.

A one week's sale, if the lots last, af 100 pairs of Men's Fine Shoes, at

$3.00 FOR CHOICE.

They sell regularly for $3 75, $4 and $4.50 ☞Ladies: I have some bargains for you among which I will mention a lot of fine Dongola Kid, Hand Turn Button Shoes, which wil go at $2.50. They sell regularly at from $3.25 to $4.00. These prices are positively th lowest ever placed on Similar goods. Come, see, buy today. H. H. PILLE

Remember Sippo Valley Flour Retails at $1.35 per ¼ bbl Sack.

MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDET.

EXTRA SHEET. MASSILLON, O., SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1891. PAGES FIVE TO EIGHT

THREE LETTERS TO NYE.

ETIQUETTE, JERRY SIMPSON AND EXERCISE LARGELY FIGURE.

Is It Proper to Rudely Crush a Fly? Murray Hill Comes to the Front—Jerry's Life Obtained from an Authority. Points on Bowling.

[Copyright, 1891, by Edgar W. Nye.]

A correspondent writing from Savona's Ferry, British Columbia, says: "Last summer while dining at a friend's house, being annoyed by a large bluebottle or blow fly, the hostess squashed it with her knife. The cook had to be called to exchange the soiled knife. Do you not think it was very rude to squash the fly on the dinner table? What would you have done?"

It is very hard to say at times what would be best, but referring the matter to a warm, intimate friend on Murray Hill, who uses our large kettle to make

I FORGET MY PROMISES.

soap in every spring, and with whom we are on terms of the closest intimacy, I find that it is not regarded as an evidence of refinement to squash a fly on the table by means of one's knife.

Possibly in New York we may be supersensitive on this question, but speaking for myself I must say that we have not, for the past year and a half, allowed ourselves the coarse gratification of squashing flies at meal time, especially when we had any of the corned heads or Guelph outfit stopping with us.

Still, all these things are matters of taste. I had a college friend who became a dentist, preferring it, as he said, to the ministry because he never could pray worth a cuss on an empty stomach. Well, he had a preoccupied way of boring out old cavities and wiping off the apex of his drill on his trousers. This did not cut into his practice where he was, but one day he outgrew the town and wore a high hat. He said that he was sick of perusing the wide sweep of the Farmers' Alliance tonsil, so he sold his cow and moved to a flat on Lexington avenue looking east.

He looked out the window there for a few months, thinking and banting. Then a young lady from near the Forty-second street reservoir came to get her mouth surveyed. In the mirror she saw him wipe his instrument on a bald spot just forward of the portable mantel on which he was wont to scratch his matches mostly, and with a wild scream she fled with a rubber dam in her mouth and a tinker's dam in her portmonie with which to pay the dentist. She was caught on Fifth avenue a half hour later, and pulled out from under one of Colonel Jewdesprit Shepard's portable sawmills.

But her mind was gone.

So has the dentist.

You see that these matters are largely local in their nature. British Columbia customs may sanction certain practices which on Beacon street or Madison avenue would be coughed down. Now, for instance, we had a fashion in my native town of regarding it as a personal insult if your guest left a heel tap or dregs, even if you left one dreg in your glass. Your host had a right to feel hurt and to regard it as a mild contempt for your rum. But when I began to move around restlessly in good society, and exhibit my earnest and hearty indorsement of the wine by approving of it in the crude way to which I had been accustomed, a swift footed *garcon* filled the glass again and kept me approving the host's good taste till my remarks were not logical. I would start out with a good premise, and before I could reach a conclusion the premise would escape my mind. I learn now that it is not correct to drink the entire contents of one's glass unless one wants to do so very much indeed. One should sip the liquid—if at all—slowly through one's mustache, meantime looking far, far away, as if trying to recall the name of the brand; but never should one eat or drink as if one took any interest in it. That is excessively vulgar. Eat with a preoccupied and tiddledewinks air, as one would who lived high at home and might be for the nonce out doing some polite slumming.

Estacado Jesus de Fonseca, of Conejos county, Colo., writes to know "Who is Jerry Simpson, the newly elected statesman now in Washington, and what are his qualifications as a lawmaker?"

Jeremiah Simpson is the congressman from the Seventh district of Kansas. He is a native of New Brunswick, and at fourteen years of age went to sea, where he became a victim to the habit of going utterly without socks. He takes great pride in his well turned mahogany ankles and richly carved legs. At full dress parties and receptions the coming season he will offset the low corsage of the finely formed Washington belles by wearing a set of high cut panties, revealing his well groomed though still slightly chapped ankles.

He was mate of a large bark at the age of twenty-two years, and thirteen years ago left the sea to locate a place in Kansas. The Sockless Cicero of Kansas, as he is playfully called, was largely in his later years a fresh water sailor, and his last vessel was wrecked off Ludington, on Lake Michigan, and all on board were saved through the heroism of the captain.

Captain Jerry Simpson is now a farmer, and it is said was elected because he showed on the stump his sockless condition, claiming that he was so poor and honest that he could not afford socks. His successor will doubtless be a plain man, who will go about canvassing the Seventh district and wiping his nose on the top rail of the fair ground fence because he is so plain and poor that he cannot afford a handkerchief.

Until last June Mr. Simpson was the city marshal of Medicine Lodge. He was up to that time regarded as short on genius and long on socks. Now it is otherwise. Next to the "Kreutzer Sonata" and the young lady at the Fourteenth street museum who has a heavy sorrel mane down her spinal column, the Sockless holds the age on public notice.

Colonel Marsh Merdock was the first to discover that Jerry did not wear socks. The two went in swimming together during the campaign, and then the secret got out. The Great Unsocked owns 640 acres of land, which is this year all into wheat, or nearly so at least.

He also owns several head of bright young heifers, several of whom will enter the milch arena this spring. Mr. Simpson is the author of a small blue book on "The Care of the Cow, and Udder Information Generally." It is dedicated to Thomas Brower Peacock, the poet of Topeka.

I am indebted for most of the above facts to Mr. Simpson's Medicine Lodge biographer and chiropodist, who wishes me to say that he treats all troubles of the feet, such as corns, bunions and ingrowing nails, chilblains, quarter crack, etc., etc., by mail as well as personally. He has a bust of Mr. Simpson's foot at his place, and cheerfully answers all questions regarding the great man.

Mr. Simpson is the humorous feature of the new and powerful movement which seems to create general mirth, but there is a power and a principle behind it all to which it will be profitable to pay attention. It may not win this time nor next time, but when it does win the professional politician will do well to get into his cyclone cellar and spread his umbrella.

Charles Lederer, Chicago, writes: "I am an artist, and have very little exercise indeed. What would you advise? Do you favor bowling? Did you ever bowl any?"

Yes, Charles, I have bowled in the happy past. I favor it. Bowling builds up a person real well. You will find a good bowling club near the Germania, on the North Side, where a lot of talented cusses go for to bowl. I removed my dressing sacque and bowled there one evening quite a while. The city librarian was present. He asked me to bowl. I had never before bowled. At the end of a long, straight, convex alley stood several wooden pins, which it is the object of the player to knock over by means of large, heavy balls also made of wood. If the player can at the same time also mutilate a small mulatto boy who sets up the pins much mirth is added to the game. I went there needing exercise, and got so much of it that I have not needed any at all ever since. I did not knock over any pins, but I got the exercise.

A few days afterward I met the hoary headed librarian on the street. He said, "I must tell you that we had a job put up on you at the Bowling club the other night."

"Ah!" said I cheerily. "What was it?"

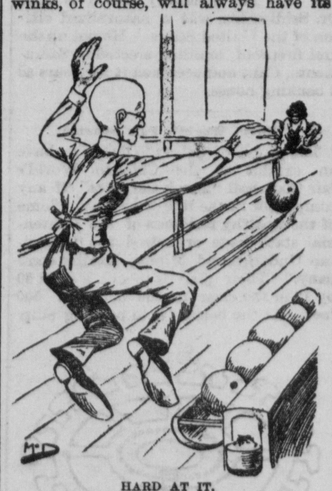
"Well, we arranged a string in front of the pins so that we could throw your ball off the track every time, and thus we could prevent your getting a single pin even by accident. But," he added, with a tremendous sigh that was almost a sob, "it was not much of a success."

"Why?"

"Why? Why because your ball never got to the string."

Yet I regard bowling as a healthful exercise, and far superior to the mutilation of scroll saw brackets and members of the family by means of Indian clubs. I have also tried dumb bells. A very large one is now holding my door shut as I write these lines.

But I was benefited more by the game of bowls, I think, than by any other game I ever played. Tiddledewinks, of course, will always have its



HARD AT IT.

devotees. Oatmeal and Tiddledewinks will annually carry off their thousands just as they have always done, but bowling is more preferable, I think.

I used to have a health lift, but our relations became strained in two places, so I swapped it for a 2-year-old steer, whose tail it was my blessed privilege to twist at early dawn each gladsome morn for six weeks, and together we would go around the straw pile at a high rate of speed. I was never thrown among a brighter or more piquant steer during my public life.

Exercise is a great boon. It keeps a great many people out of mischief, and can hardly do any harm if not carried to excess. I have received great benefit myself from moderate exercise taken from time to time on a pasteboard annual railroad pass about the size of a visiting card. It was highly beneficial. I like it yet, old as I am.

Bill Nye

Where to Apply.

"Excuse me," he said, as he entered the shop of a cobbler, "but I want to ask you the meaning of a word."

"Vhell?"

"The word is 'articulate.' Do you know what it means?"

"My frendt, vhere you get dose shoes?"

"At a shoe store on Woodward avenue."

"Vell, you go right oafer by Woodward avenue und ask dot shoe store to articulate for you! Dat vhas me! Good day!"—Detroit Free Press.

The Secrets of Literary Composition.

The Fair Authoress of "Passionate Pauline," gazing fondly at her own reflection, writes as follows:

"I look into the glass, Reader. What do I see?

"I see a pair of laughing, espiegle, forget-me-not blue eyes, saucy and defiant; a mutine little rosebud of a mouth, with its ever mocking moue; a tiny shell-like ear, trying to play hide and seek in a tangled maze of rebellious russet gold, while from underneath the satin folds of a rose-the dressing gown a dainty foot peeps coyly forth in its exquisitely pointed gold morocco slipper," etc., etc. (Vide "Passionate Pauline," by Barbleu). —Punch.

Wanted to Exchange.

A solid, sensible looking woman who was bound east entered the baggage rooms of the Third street depot leading a dog and asked:

"Can this dog go in the car with me?"

"No, ma'am."

"Has he got to go in the baggage car?"

"Yes'm."

"Is it extra?"

"Fifty cents."

"Well, it's a shame!"

"Yes'm, but it's the rule."

She walked about for five minutes, the dog smelling at her heels, and then returned to say:

"There are three of us—myself, the dog and my husband."

"Yes."

"If my husband went in the baggage car couldn't the dog ride in the seat with me?"

She managed to choke down her indignation when told that no such change could be effected; but later on, in the waiting room, she was giving her husband fits, and it was probably because he was satisfied with the rule of the road.—Detroit Free Press.

A Little Mixed.

Some weeks ago at one of our libraries a young woman walked up to the desk and said, "Give me a good shaking." The young man who was in attendance blushed to the roots of his hair, and after a moment's hesitation pulled himself together sufficiently to stammer, "Er—er—who—who is it by?" "George McDonald, I think," came the answer. Then he hustled around for a time and at last found out that what she wanted was a book called "A Rough Shaking." The young man's nerves were unstrung for the rest of the day.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Extremes.

New Minister (wishing to know what impression he had made)—What objection did the people have to the old minister?

Parishioner (who does not recognize him)—Oh, they say he is not sound.

New Minister—What do they say of the new minister?

Parishioner—Oh, they say he's all sound.—New England Magazine.

Business First.

Mrs. Symeth—And your husband is dead?

Widow Carter—Yes; it was poor John's business that killed him, too. You know he was a contractor, and he was getting over the fever nicely when he contracted a cold and it made him have a relapse.—Lowell Citizen.

A Different Point of View.

She (thinking of her English history)—What a great fight it was at Hastings?

He (thinking of the sparring match the evening before in his room at Hastings hall)—Why—why! how did you know about it! (Sotto voce) Confound it! Jack must have left the curtain up—Harvard Lampoon.

The Poor Brute.

"Oh, madam, Jip has just bit a man in the street!"

"What kind of a looking man was it?"

"He was nearly in rags."

"Poor Jip! Wash the darling's mouth out with a little eau de cologne."—Judge.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

WHAT OUR WORKINGMEN MAKE BY HOME PRODUCTION.

Benefits to Our Farmers—Foreign as Compared with Home Consumption—Take the Tariff Away and We Are at the Mercy of Great Britain.

At the annual meeting of an Illinois steel company the president's report showed that during the year 1890 3,642,660 tons of raw material had been received and 928,769 tons of finished products shipped. Of this aggregate, 3,816,246 tons were transported in 209,421 cars, or nearly 7,000 trains of thirty cars each. The balance was carried by lake vessels.

The company employed an average of 9,648 men, paying for wages and salaries a total of $6,863,416.38, expending at the same time for stores and supplies $1,751,587.10. It will be noticed that about 80 per cent. of the expenditure noted, $8,615,003.48, was paid for services rendered. If the same proportion of labor is supposed to enter into the "stores and supplies account," it will be seen that 96 per cent. was expended in remuneration for personal services, or, in other words, the payments on this account were about eight and a quarter million dollars. In addition to this the wages of the engineers, firemen, brakemen and conductors employed in forwarding 58,676 carloads of finished material to its destination should be counted. So that the number of men employed by these works cannot have been less than 10,000, and their average earnings for the year must have been at least $700. Those employed at the works averaged $711.38 each.

Our farmers, and others engaged in productive occupations, are assured by the "reformers" that it would have been better for them if the Illinois steel industry had not been created by protective tariffs; if the eight million and odd dollars had been expended in Great Britain, and if the 10,000 men employed had either been engaged in raising "cheaper cotton and cereals" or supported on the other side of the Atlantic.

It is urged that steel and iron would have been cheaper if it were not for the tariff! Who ever knew of the English spending their money to cheapen anything they had to sell?

The farmer's position, if these 10,000 men had withdrawn from consumption and had become competitors in grain raising, is too apparent to require comment. Let us examine the situation if they were employed on the other side of the Atlantic.

The report of the chief of the bureau of statistics on the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, shows that the value of our exports to Great Britain and Ireland of the following products—viz., animals and fowls, breadstuffs, broom corn, fruits and nuts, hay, honey, hops, oil cake, lard, cotton and linseed oils, provisions, including meats, oleomargarine and dairy products, seeds, vegetables, including pickles, beeswax and wool, was $220,410,229. This includes grain sent to England for orders to proceed to continental ports, and meats, dairy products, canned goods, etc., which it is necessary to send there because she controls our over sea transportation and can charge our products freights to England and factor's charges at Liverpool before they are allowed to start on a direct voyage to their consumers. Allowing that all goods shipped to England are consumed there, the 39,000,000 inhabitants of the United Kingdom each consumed $5.65 worth of the above mentioned produce last year.

Tobacco to the value of $7,908,186 unmanufactured, and $1,017,748 manufactured, is not included in the above, as it is not a food product. And it is heavily taxed; as taxation on tea, tobacco and spirits bears with greater hardship on the poor than on the rich. Nor is $148,297,171 worth of raw cotton included. We should manufacture all the cotton we send out of the country, as it would give direct employment to over a million people.

The value of the people employed by the Illinois Steel company as customers to our farmers would amount, as shown, to $56,500, if they were employed in England. But their wages could not have been less than $7,000,000. If we assume that they spent only 40 per cent. of their wages for food, and that is a very small percentage, their custom was worth $2,800,000 to American farmers, or enough to give 4,000 farmers $700 each. There is also another consideration. Any time the English owners of the railroads in India are willing to receive smaller dividends on their stocks the Hindoos can wipe out about all of the $94,000,000 paid for breadstuffs; but with a duty of twenty cents per bushel on wheat, the custom of the Illinois iron works seems assured to the western farmers.

Another Free-Trade Prop Gone.

Well, well, well! What will the "tariff-is-a-tax" editor do now? He has made the increased duty on tin plate his greatest card, and now it is blown away in one breath! We have been told that the poor man would have to pay that quarter of a cent extra duty on his dinner pail, and we have almost been led to believe that a new coin would have to be made that this "tax" might be paid, at least till we made our own tin plate in sufficient quantities to reduce the price. But now we are told by Congressman Niedringhaus that the foreign tin plate workers have agreed to sell the American market all the tin plate we want without any added cost on account of the increased duty. So the poor workingman won't have to scrape together that quarter of a cent after all. But what will the Free-trade tariff editor do? This tin plate "tax" was his greatest and almost only standby. And now that prop is gone! Well, he must send to the Cobden club and get some new ones from headquarters. But he must hurry up, for they are getting very weak over there and won't hold out much longer. So make hay while the sun shines, Free-traders! It will soon be all moonshine with you.

PROTECTIVE PHILOSOPHY.

A Discussion of the Principles Embodied in the McKinley Bill.

A timely book of about 250 pages with the above title by David Hall Rice, A. M., of Boston, has just been published in that city by George B. Reed.

The friends of Protection, and the author, Mr. Rice, may be cordially congratulated upon the thorough and effective way in which the subject has been treated. If the mugwumps, who seem to lead New England public opinion, will give a candid examination of the work they will, if not turned from the error of their ways, at least get a better understanding of the grounds on which the friends of Protection rest their case, and perhaps in the end have a wholesome doubt of the correctness of their own Free-trade theories.

Mr. Rice's work is commended to Protectionists as presenting strongly and compactly the facts and arguments which defend the faith that is in them, and which overthrow the assumptions of Free-trade.

The author is especially earnest in pointing out the distinction between Free-trade and Protection; that the former is a tariff for revenue, taxing the commodities which a nation does not produce, and therefore a tax with no compensating advantages; that the latter, while yielding a revenue, also promotes the industrial welfare of the people. He affirms that there is no such condition anywhere as international Free-trade, and that what is called Free-trade is one kind of a tariff, contrasted as to its methods and aims with the opposite kind—Protection.

Critical examination of the history and practical workings of a Free-trade tariff compared with Protection, shows that the former taxes the poor and favors the rich, and the latter favors the poor and taxes the rich; that Free-trade tariff increases the cost of the necessaries of life by diminishing production, and Protection diminishes their cost by increasing production; that Free-trade tariff reduces wages by discouraging enterprises which give employment, and Protection increases wages by enlarging the demand for workmen.

All these Free-trade fallacies with which Democratic and Mugwump papers and speakers have made everybody familiar, and by reiteration almost persuaded many to think they may be true, Mr. Rice exposes and explodes mercilessly and conclusively.

This new and powerful defense of Protection should be carefully read, and will repay the reader by giving him many original arguments and apposite illustrations, ingeniously conceived and expressed in terms both plain and vigorous. Unlike the greater number of writings on economic topics, Mr. Rice's work will be found attractive, and, if we mistake not, no intelligent person will open its pages without finding in them, in respect to both material and style, sufficient to make him reluctant to lay it aside until it has been carefully read.

Fruits of the Brazilian Treaty.

Already the Brazilian reciprocity treaty is showing practical results. A Baltimore company has been formed, the Brazil Trading company, to develop trade with Brazil. It proposes to procure and prepare for the market seeds, fruits and other products of the two countries, including coffee, wheat and corn. It proposes to establish an agency in Brazil for the sale and exchange of these commodities. It will ship to or from any port most convenient. If the business at Baltimore can be expanded sufficiently a line of steamers may soon be established between that port and Rio. The present trade of Baltimore with Brazil is conducted almost wholly in sailing vessels. New York and Chicago capitalists are interested in the new company. The capital stock will be increased from $50,000 to $500,000 as the requirements of the case demand.

In the cargo of a British steamer bound for Rio and Santos—what a pity that it was British!—which sailed a few days ago from Baltimore were twenty-five street cars, three locomotives 3,000 barrels of flour, and quantities of lard, oil and bacon.

There are many knives and other articles on each of which is stamped the word "Germany." The McKinley bill requires this. In the custom house and at sea on their way back to Germany are hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of such goods which are not stamped "Germany." A large dealer in cutlery, in discussing this effect of the bill, said yesterday that the market had been flooded with knives and cutlery of all sorts stamped "Providence Cutlery Co.," or "New Bedford Cutlery Co.," but nevertheless of German make and of such inferior material that men who bought them vowed they would never again buy an American knife or tool. Our American cutting tools are the best in the world, and hereafter they will not suffer from unfair competition.

The industries which have been most highly protected in this country are those in which not only the greatest improvements have been effected, but the greatest reductions of price have taken place. Such reductions, however, are not those that result from the cheapening of men or the crushing out of humanity. They are the result of the cheapening of methods by requiring less sacrifice to be expended in production. The truth of this is evident from the fact that wages have not only not declined, but have risen.

JOHN M'BRIDE.

Should Miners Own Their Home.

Home, magical word. What gladness and what sorrow cluster around the name of home; what hopes it has raised, what aspirations it has created, what inspiration it has infused in the mind of mankind, and what struggles have been made and hardships endured to make a home in reality for parents, wife and children.

The wanderer sighs for home and the poet sings of home, hence it is not to be wondered at that many able writers and speakers, in labor's ranks, advocate the ownership of homes by workingmen, as the surest and speediest way of acquiring independence of spirit and liberty of action! The avoiding of hardships so often imposed by hard hearted, close fisted, rock-renting landlords, and as a means of escaping the horrors of eviction by employers during periods of wage contests, in which reason has been lost sight of, and might makes right.

Should miners own their homes? If they did, would their conditions be bettered?

Those who have been but casual observers of the lives and habits of miners, and those who are possessed of only a superficial knowledge of mining and its conditions will answer both questions in the affirmative, yet, while we realize that there are a few incidents that could be cited to verify their position, we are compelled, in the interest of miners in general, to record ourselves on the negative side of the question.

So much has been said about the migratory disposition of mine workers, and so plenty has been the gratuitous advice given them for the purpose of showing the great blessings that would flow to them if they would give up the nomadic life and settle down, in an effort to obtain and hold a home of their own, that it seems like cruelty to operators, who deal in real estate in connection with mining, to turn the miners' attention to the real rather than the theoretic condition of affairs surrounding the ownership of homes in mining villages.

The life of a coal mine does not usually exceed ten years, and in the majority of our bituminous districts five years steady working would exhaust the best mines. It is because of this short time that a mine lasts that miners become nomads, and wander from place to place in search of employment.

A miner's home must necessarily be in close proximity to his work, and owing to the short period of a mine's existence together with the chances a miner runs in being victimized by his employer, the owner of a house in a mining village should have it mounted upon wheels so that he could move it from place to place and from time to time, as occasion required or circumstance demanded. Unless this be done, by the time the miner has paid for his home the mine will be worked out, and his little home become useless for all purposes except farming, and in most cases it can not be utilized in that way, owing to the fact that mining villages, as a rule, are located upon a soil that is barren and worthless.

When an operator offers special inducements to miners to purchase a home he generally has two objects in view. First, he wants to dispose of land which he has bought cheaply, at good prices, and thus make money; second, he knows that when a miner has his all invested in his home, near the mine, he will stand more kicks and cuffs from the operator than will the miner who is at liberty to sling his picks and shovel over his shoulder, and cross the hills to a neighboring mine. The operators claim that the miner who owns a home in a mining village can, as a rule, be counted upon through choice or force of necessity, to be conservative in demands upon the company. If he is not conservative by nature, the fear of victimization, which carries with it not merely the loss of work but the loss of home, and with it the accumulations of the best years of his life, and which in itself represents such hardships, suffering and sacrifice as all workingmen experience when endeavoring, upon the earnings of poorly requited toil, to provide a home for themselves and those belonging to them. How many have fallen victims in this way? We cannot answer by giving individual cases because the list would be too long for this article, but any one familiar with the history of the trials and tribulations of those honest, earnest men, who bought homes at points isolated from cities in both Mahoning and Tuscarawas Valleys, will readily bear testimony to the fact that the best efforts of their lives, and the savings of years have been squandered upon homes that are now practically worthless. The two valleys just named, however, are favored as few other mining localities, because they are situated in the midst of as fine an agricultural field as our state contains; and in addition to working in the harvest fields, when the mines are idle, miners can and do find employment in some of the other great and varied industries for which the region is noted. The experience of miners at Spring Valley and other points in Illinois, the Clearfield and other regions in Pennsylvania, is anything but encouraging to miners who have been, and still are contemplating the purchase of a home in a mining village. Go to any deserted mining town, and the empty houses and general appearance of desolation which is everywhere manifested is indicative of what can be expected when the coal bed is exhausted. It is emblematic, too, of toil wasted and hopes ruined on part of those who directed their efforts to the buying and beautifying of a home, which they expected would shelter themselves and their children for a life time. If miners desire to practice economy, and want to invest their savings in a safe and profitable way, we would advise that they try co-operation, either productive or distributive; invest in anything in fact except a house in a mining village.

Child Labor.

There was passed on April 8, 1890, a law to prevent the employment of children, under the age of 16 years, at work of any kind that was dangerous to life or limb, or that would tend to impair their health or deprave their morals.

The state inspector of workshops and factories has decided that under this law no child under the age of 16 years shall hereafter be employed in the tobacco and cigar manufacturing industry. This decision has been reached after a careful investigation has been made, and the best of opinion has been secured to show that such employment was injurious to health, and this fact having been clearly demonstrated, Mr. McDonald had no choice in the matter but to enforce the law, even though in some cases it may work a hardship upon those thrown out of work. The inspector has ordered a large number of children out of the factories in Columbus, and forty-seven out of the Standard Tobacco and Cigar Company's works in Cleveland. The decision has caused considerable excitement among the tobacco and cigar manufacturers of the state, but we believe that both the law and the decision are good and should be sustained by public approval.

Good Statistics.

The bureau of labor statistics in this and other states collect much of their statistical data by schedules which they send through the mail to parties from whom they desire information. The schedules contain printed questions and all who receive them are expected to write their answers and return the schedule to the bureau. It often occurs that the persons receiving the schedules are not in a position to properly answer the questions it contains, yet this fact does not prevent them from answering, and some of the answers, although not orthodox, make interesting reading and demonstrate the truth of the old saying that "it is only a step from the ridiculous to the sumblime."

One of the schedules sent out by us was returned with answers as follows: 1st. Please give your name. ——. Nativity. "New York, Irish American." 2. Residence. ——. 3. Where and by whom employed? "A wounded soldier living from hand to mouth." 4. Occupation. "Can't work at trade." Number of hours employed daily. "Can't get a job, not employed for three years; no chance for a soldier." 5. If paid by the piece, the price paid for each piece? "Trying for a pension, but can't raise the dead." 6. What constitutes a piece? "Insolence, so I suffer on in patience." 10. Give total earnings for year of husband. "About $15;" of wife, "dead;" of children, "dead;" total in family, "none now." 12. Give number in family working for wages. "Family sick three years; all buried last year." Have you accumulated any wages during former years? "Yes." During last year? "No." Have you run into debt during the past year? "Yes; doctors and drug stores got all I had." Remarks. "I have been in twenty-two battles and was forty-six months at the front; was wounded five times, have a good record both in and out of the army. I am suffering in secret, and the pension department will not even do me justice; however, I have nerve enough to die when my time comes, but I'd like to die in battle—again fighting for my rights. Liberty is a sham, patriotism is a humbug, and political parties are rotten. God save my country and the flag I loved so well.

"Dear Mr. McBride, this I know is not the purpose of your circular, and is out of order; however, I write just as I feel from my room where I have been confined during several days' suffering from the effects of wounds received in the service of my country. Regarding the condition of wage workers: The foreign convicts and paupers who come to this country seem to get along all right. It seems to me that only the respectable American citizens are the persons who suffer. This is becoming serious. We have law, but no enforcement of the law.

"Combinations of capital, and of men who labor for self aggrandization, are paving the way for what may end in a terrible revolution in the future. I tremble for the future of my country and oh, how I love it, and how dear are her institutions to me! I have offered my all upon the altar of my country, even my life, and now, at this late day, although willing to do anything in honor to support myself, I am or would be left to starve were it not for some friends who help me. Pardon me—I know you are a gentleman—you will excuse me, and having read this please put it in your waste basket. Yours, etc."

The above, though answers to our questions, will incite laughter, the remarks, we have found upon investigation, are true, hence the story thus told in plain, unvarnished words is pathetic enough to occasion serious thought and beget sympathy for one who has suffered much for his country and yet in his hour of need is forgotten by his country.

Truck Farming in the South.

The practical results of our tariff system in the south are fast making Protectionists of the southern people. A Virginia paper remarks:

"One of the beneficial results of the rapid growth in the southern states will be the division of large landed estates into smaller holdings, and the consequent improvement in value of lands and methods of farming. The small farmer, finding himself within easy reach of new markets now springing up on every hand, will be led to convert a large portion of his land into truck gardens to supply the needs of the growing population."

Time was when the "reformer" would have been greeted with applause in the south when he sneered at Horace Greeley's faith in the value of a home market and the importance of factories in increasing the value of adjacent farming lands.

A Free-Trade Admission.

A Free-trade mugwump contemporary said editorially in its issue of Jan. 2:

"The failures of the year 1857 exceeded those of 1890 by $2,000,000, although the amount of capital invested then was probably not more than one-third of what it is at present."

But it does not call the attention of its readers to the fact that 1857 was near the close of a Free-trade period, while nearly thirty years of Protection had preceded 1890.

HOW I SAID YES.

My godfathers and my godmothers in my baptism called me "Olive," and they lived to be heartily ashamed of themselves for it, for never was there a child with a more mistaken name. A belligerent state was my normal condition. I do not remember my nurses, but I have grace enough to pity them. The mildest of my teachers considered me "unruly," and you can ask Geoffrey what he thought of me a year ago. Now it is different. I have found my master, and I believe I rather like it. This is how it came about:

Geoffrey had asked me three times to marry him, and three times I had said "No" in the most decided manner. But that never made the least difference to him. He only laughed, and said I would know my own mind better next time.

"I suppose," I said, you mean to ask me once a quarter?"

"Is that enough?"

"Too often, a great deal, sir."

"Well, then, we will say once in six months, Miss Olive."

And then he walked smilingly away, and began some nonsensical talk with father about Dr. Koch and his bewildering theories.

The last asking was just at the beginning of warm weather, and father, who thought Geoffrey's opinion infallible, asked him where he would advise us to go for the summer.

I had made up my mind to go to Long Branch, and I said so very distinctly, but Geoffrey proposed some out of the way place in the Virginia mountains. Then he painted it in such glowing colors that nothing would satisfy father but a personal investigation. It was all Geoffrey's doing, and I told him so at the railway station.

"It is your doing, sir," I said, "and I shall remember you for it."

"Thanks, Olive," he replied; "there is nothing I fear but forgetfulness."

I wanted to speak unmistakably to him, but the train moved, and I felt that it would be only waste of material.

At the end of the second day we got to our destination. It was a pretty place, I must acknowledge that. Nature had done all she could for it, but art and civilization had passed it by. The men were simply "frights," and the women were—well, none too good for the men. The houses were log cabins, through which daylight peeped and the wind blew as it listed. But there was of course a big white hotel—there always is. I have no doubt if we had gone to Stanley falls or Guthrie we should have found a hotel and a proprietor—the institution is ubiquitary. We procured rooms, and my trunks were with some difficulty got up the hill and the flight of wooden steps into the hall.

"I suppose," I said, with a resigned look at father, "there is no use in taking them upstairs. I can have no use for my dresses here?"

"As you like, Olive," he replied, in one of his meek and mild ways, "as you like, dear; that gray thing you have on looks pretty well, and it does not show the dirt."

After this remark of course I had every trunk, bonnet box and sachel taken upstairs; and the noise and confusion, and even the occasional bad word their size and weight called forth, were quite grateful to me.

"It is not my fault," I explained. "If people will build stairs like corkscrews I am not responsible."

In this amiable mood we took possession, and I think, if Geoffrey had known what I was thinking about it, as I did up my hair and put on my white evening dress, he would have lost a trifle of his self complacency—that is, if men ever do make a loss of that kind. The first thing that pleased me was the supper. It really was good, particularly the berries and cream, which are a specialty with me.

"But, sir," I inquired, "are there any Christians here besides ourselves?"

"It is to be hoped so, Olive. I saw a little church in the valley."

"Pshaw, father! I did not mean church Christians, I mean society Christians."

"Ah, they are different, are they? Well, what do you think of Augusta Pennington for a Christian?"

"Augusta Pennington! Is she here?" I asked, amazed.

"No, she is not, but her brother lives within two miles, and he has a daughter about the same age as yourself. Mrs. Pennington wrote them we should be here today; they will doubtless call in the morning."

Well, I did not care if they did. The dresses in my trunks were sufficient to inspire any woman with comfortable assurance. The next morning I made a beautiful toilet, but neither Mr. nor Miss Lacelles called. Just after supper I heard a little stir and bustle on the stairs, a rippling laugh, the rustle of silken robes, and, leaning on her father's arm, Miss Lacelles entered. She was beautiful; I saw that at a glance; tall and pale and ladylike, reminding you of a fair white lily.

We soon struck up a friendship—a girl's friendship, I mean. Some one has said that there is no friendship between the sexes, and some one is mistaken, I think, for the world holds no safer friend for a woman than an honorable man. A woman's friendship is very likely to be the result of convenience, contiguity, or of being, as my father rather sneeringly remarked, "the only Christian within hail of each other." Mary showed me all her dresses and told me her secrets, and I returned the compliment, mindful of Burns' advice to still "keep something to mysel' I wadna tell to ony."

Life settled down into an unexciting but endurable routine. Mary and I visited each other and arranged our next winter's campaign, for I had invited her to pass the cold weather with me in New York. One day, in the middle of one of these pleasant chats, a servant came in and handed me a card. The name on it roused at once all the antagonism in my nature. It was:

GEOFFREY GARDNER.

Now, it so happened that the existence of this gentleman was the one thing I had kept back in my confidences with Mary. So I had now to explain who and what he was. I wanted her to come into the parlor with me; but no, she would go home first and dress; but she promised to be back to tea.

I disliked Geoffrey, yet I was glad to see him. My mental faculties were rusting for want of attrition. Father would not quarrel with me, and Mary was my only face card. I could not throw her away. Besides, I liked to see his great, handsome figure in the room. He was so full of life that he seemed to vitalize even the chairs and stools; they tumbled about and got out of the way in the strangest manner. I told him about Mary Lacelles, and warned him that he would lose his heart. He gravely told me he had none to lose.

Imagine six feet two inches of manhood without a heart!

We waited tea for Mary, but she did not come till quite dark, and we had begun tea. She said she had been detained by company, but I knew better than that. She was dressed with reference to candle light effect, and would not lose its influence on her first appearance. I never saw her look so lovely. Her rose colored dress, with its broad shimmering bands of white silk, wonderfully enhanced her charms. Geoffrey looked delighted, and she gave him the full benefit of both her upward and downward glances.

When tea was over I left the room a few minutes, and when I came back found Geoffrey and Mary sitting opposite each other, with the chessboard between them as an excuse for flirtation. The move had been so rapid that I was astonished, and a little angry, too; and father did not improve matters by whispering as I passed his chair:

"Checkmated, Olive!"

It was not a pleasant evening to me, and it was the beginning of many unpleasant ones.

"How it came let doctors tell," but I began to like Geoffery just as soon as he began to like Mary. I called up pride to the rescue, but it did not help me much, and I suffered a good deal in watching Geoffrey's attentions to Mary and listening to her prattle about him. I thought her supremely silly, and I told her so. She was astonished at my petulance, but I don't think the suspected the truth. Only father did that, and he looked so "Serve you right, miss," that I longed for him to be a woman for an hour or so, that I might talk back to him.

One day, after Geoffrey had been a month with us, a riding party was proposed to the top of the mountain. Father and I, Geoffrey and Mary—that would be the order, of course, and I was prepared for that: but there is a last straw in every burden, and my last straw was this incident: They were mounted and waiting for me, when Mary dropped her glove. From my window I saw Geoffrey pick it up, put it on the hand laid so confidingly in his, and then kiss it. After that I was not going to ride for king nor kaiser. I sent a positive refusal to all entreaties, and as soon as they were out of sight indulged in a good, refreshing cry. I cried myself to sleep, and woke about dusk with a new born purpose in my heart which comforted me wonderfully, the keynote of which was, "She stoops to conquer." Yet I did not dress again. I knew they were to take tea at Mr. Lacelles', so I threw my dressing gown around me, and taking a novel in my hand, I ordered a cup of strong tea and went into the sitting room. As I walked in at one door, Geoffrey walked in at the other.

"I came to take you to Mr. Lacelles', Olive," he said.

"How do you propose doing it, sir? For unless you bind me hand and foot, and get a couple of darkies to tote me there, I really don't think you will succeed."

"I could carry you myself."

"Could you. I don't think you would enjoy the journey."

"Will you dare me to do it?"

"Not to-night. I should like to insure my life first."

"Olive, you have been crying."

"I have not, sir," indignantly. "And if I have, what is that to you?" reproachfully.

"A great deal. Oh, Olive, you teasing, provoking, bewitching little mortal! How often must I tell you I love you? How often must I ask you to marry me?"

"It is not six months since the last time, Geoffrey."

"I don't care; it seems like six years. And, oh, Olive, you know that you love me."

"I do not."

"You have loved me ever since you were 8 years old."

"I have not."

"Now you must take me forever or leave me forever to-night. I have asked you three times before."

"Four times, sir."

"Well, four times, then. Odd numbers are lucky; here is the fifth time. You know what I want, Olive—your promise to be mine. Is it to be? Now or never!"

I suppose every one has a good angel. Mine must have been at its post just then, for a strange feeling of humility and gentleness came over me. I glanced up at the handsome face all aglow with love's divine light; at the eyes full of gracious entreaty; at the arms half stretched out to embrace me. Yet pride struggled hard with love. I stood up silent and trembling, quite unable to acknowledge myself vanquished until I saw him turn away grieved and sorrowful. Then I said:

"Geoffrey, come back; it is now."

"That is the way I said "Yes," and I have never been sorry for it. If I live to be as old as Methuselah I shall never be a meek woman; but still I suit Geoffrey, and I take more kindly to his authority than I ever did to paternal rule. Father laughs with sly triumph at Geoffrey's victory, and he sent me as a wedding present a handsome copy of "The Taming of the Shrew."—Amelia E. Barr in New York Ledger.

Hard work is not so apt to injure a horse as the failure to receive proper attention after the work.

A BILLION YOUNG TREES.

NOW FLOURISHING BECAUSE OF THE INSTITUTION OF ARBOR DAY.

An Observance Begun in Nebraska Which Has Spread to Nearly Every State of the Union — Some American Trees Famed in History.

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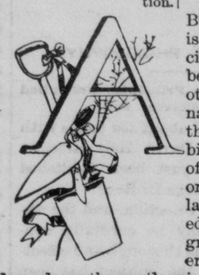


BOUT trees there is a peculiar fascination which belongs to no other product of nature. They are the homes of birds, the shade of the weary, the ornaments of the landscape; grouped as forests or groves they gather moisture and draw down the gentle rain, without which this earth would become an arid desert. They have all the varied charms of different types of women, some towering tall and stately toward the sky, and others content to occupy a humbler lot. Many, like the apple and pear, grow beautiful with the glory of blossom and fruit, while a few, like the Spanish bayonet of southern latitudes, are repellent and unlovely. But the tree as a tree is one of the great blessings of mankind.

The different varieties afford to the human race food, clothes, fuel, furniture and shelter. A country destitute of them may be termed uninhabitable, and it is in recognition of this principle and as a matter of self preservation that the people of thirty-seven states of the Union have established a spring observance known as Arbor Day. The first commonwealth to take action in this regard was Nebraska, which in 1872 set apart a certain date for tree planting. The custom did not long remain singular to that state, but was adopted within a few years by nearly all the others with the most happy results. Schools particularly became interested in the affair, and as a consequence there have been planted and are now flourishing in the American republic over one billion trees that never would have had existence but for the institution of Arbor Day.

This spring brings a renewal of the ceremonies connected with the beautiful and wholesome celebration, and for the next two months all over the land children will plant and care for tender saplings that in later years shall grow to giant monarchs redolent with nature's perfume and abounding with grateful shade. No form of tree thus selected for perpetuation is without a world-old history, always interesting and often romantic. The apple has been famous since the time of Eve, and that "lord of the woods, the long surviving oak," has an established place both in sacred and profane history. Jupiter was born beneath its branches. Under its shadow at Mamre Abraham talked with the angels. It was adored by the ancient Britons as the god of thunder, and English history teems with the stories of famous oaks, those of William Rufus, of Robin Hood and of Herne naturally occurring to the mind of the general reader. And it is of the oak that the poetical Brahmins sing: "Oh, generous mother of the acorn, thou givest shade to the woodcutter who slays thee, while the sandal tree perfumes the ax that lays it low."

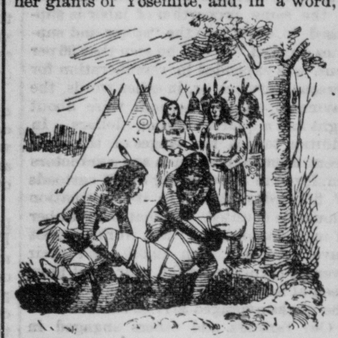
SCHOOL CHILDREN PLANTING A TREE.

To the maple clings more of aboriginal romance than to any other arboreal product of American soil. When the colonists of two or three centuries ago grew acquainted with the manners and customs of their Indian neighbors they learned that it was the practice of the eastern savages who dwelt in the forest to bury their distinguished men beneath young maple trees, their belief being that with each recurrent springtime the virile spirit of their heroes flowed upward in the sap, and that whoever drank this sap absorbed the virtues and the valor of the mighty dead.

Indeed about almost every tree indigenous to America there is some legend of dignity and worth. There seemed a bond of sympathy between Hawthorne's somber genius and the solemn ash trees that grew in front of the Old Manse at Concord. The fir played a prominent part in the building of Solomon's temple. The word book originates with the birch tree, and it is only necessary to mention the pine to evoke a host of historical reminiscences that adorn the annals of Scotland and America as well. It was beneath a venerable elm on the banks of the Delaware that Penn concluded his treaty with the Indians; it was also beneath an elm at Cambridge, Mass., that Washington assumed command of the Continental armies. A giant whitewood at Detroit long marked the spot where culminated the conspiracy of that savage Napoleon Pontiac.

On the border of the two Carolinas yet stands a giant tulip which was the gallows of ten Tories during the period of the Revolutionary war. Charleston still cherishes the shattered relics of the huge magnolia beneath whose branches General Lincoln and his officers held council when leaguered by the British in 1780. By the banks of the Hudson, opposite West Point, a willow long wooed the breeze which saw consummated the treachery of Benedict Arnold, and a cypress of the Dismal Swamp till lately marked the spot where camped the future Father of his Country, when as a surveyor he led a party of explorers into that dangerous region. Until recently there bloomed and bore at the corner of Third avenue and Thirteenth street, in New York city, a pear planted by the famous Dutch governor, Peter Stuyvesant. Before it was cut down to make room for the elevated railway it towered above the landscape, the oldest living thing on Manhattan Island.

Every one is familiar with the romance of the world renowned Charter Oak at Hartford, and scarcely less famous is that decayed old trunk, also of oak, at Flushing, L. I., beneath whose spreading branches Fox the Quaker preached the gospel in 1672. The mammoth linden, better known as the basswood, still towers above the prosperity of Ohio and the adjacent states as it did above the triumphs and struggles of the pioneers, and the mahogany of Florida waves as proudly as in the days when Ponce de Leon sought the Fountain of Youth and found it not. California has her giants of Yosemite, and, in a word,



WHERE FOREST INDIANS BURIED THEIR BRAVES.

it can be seen from the foregoing that the observers of Arbor Day, north, south, east or west, will have little difficulty in choosing for perpetuation trees that are not only of practical use, but about which linger the mighty memories of great deeds and heroic men.

It is quaint old John Evelyn, the diarist of the Restoration, who says, "Trees and woods have twice saved the world—first by the Ark, then by the Cross." The world's salvation still depends upon them, for their presence alone prevents the drying up of the fountain heads of streams, and their absence would transform fields now fertile into a veritable Sahara.

A thought suggests itself in connection with this widespread annual observance, and that is that those interested in the planting of trees might do well also to band themselves together for the preservation of the few remaining ancient landmarks of this sort still scattered throughout the country. Of the celebrated trees that I have mentioned but one or two remain. The others fell either through want of care or because they chanced to impede some "improvement."

Generally it may be said their fate was that of a magnificent sassafras tree which formerly flourished at West Cambridge, Mass. Regarding it Mr. George B. Emerson has written: "It measured more than three feet through at the base, and rose without a limb more than thirty feet, with a trunk very straight and slightly diminished, above which it had a broad and lofty head. It was nearly sixty feet high, and had been long growing by itself. It was felled and its roots dug up to allow a stone wall to run in a straight line! Such pieces of barbarism are but too common."

Arbor Day has now been so long observed that the details of its celebration in the way of public exercises are quite well established, and no suggestions therefor need be given herewith. But the following extract from a circular of the Illinois State Horticultural society may prove an aid to those who are yet undecided as to what trees to plant:

For Parks—Maple, elm, sycamore, burr oak black walnut, catalpa, speciosa, magnolia, Norway maple, hackberry, linden, ash, mulberry, tulip tree, box elder, Norway spruce, white pine, Scotch pine, chestnut.

For Lawns—Elm, sugar maple, tulip tree, magnolia acuminate, linden, cut leaved birch, catalpa speciosa, Norway maple, ash, chestnut, Norway spruce, white pine, arbor vitæ.

For Streets—Elm, hackberry, sugar maple, ash, linden, tulip tree, sycamore, catalpa speciosa.

For Country Roads—Elm, sugar maple, catalpa speciosa, black walnut, linden, hackberry.

THE STUYVESANT PEAR TREE.

For School Grounds—Elm, sugar maple, tulip tree, catalpa speciosa, linden, ash, Norway spruce, Scotch pine.

FRED C. DAYTON.

A Muscular Pedagogue.

By sheer force of muscle E. W. Farmer, teacher of the Mount Hope school, in Anderson township, Madison county, Ind., has established his position as an educator. When he undertook to punish a pupil for disobedience the other day the lad and his comrades showed fight. Farmer promptly "cleaned out the school," and the case being carried to the courts a jury indorsed his methods. Order will reign hereafter at the Mount Hope temple of learning.

MULTIPLIED SERVICE.

THE CHRISTIAN MUST JUDGE BETWEEN MANY CALLS.

The Willing Worker Is the One Oftenest Called Upon—Let There Be Sincerity in the Heart, and Then Do What You Can Do Best.

We live in an age of peculiar perils. Not the least of these is that danger that arises from multiplicity of engagements. Willing workers are often exposed to temptation at this point unknown to the slothful servant. It is very possible to forsake the plain path for some devious and uncertain byway. Calls for sympathy or an unexpected summons to meet a supposed duty may resist the divine order by diverting our attention from intelligent and hopeful work. Our own providential task is thus left unfinished. Many a sincere worker needs not only to ask strength at the beginning of each day to fulfill its duties, but also for wisdom to undertake no unnecessary work. When we consider what is meant by doing God's will from day to day, what is involved therein both to ourselves and others, we must see how important it is to concentrate our whole thought upon the work he has planned for us. Distraction of thought is frequently the bane of his children's service.

We presume there has never been a time when the pressure of service has been so great upon conscientious workers as at the present. Calmness of spirit united with the ability to decide which one of several imperative demands made upon us is in the divine order absolutely needful. Our Saviour during his earthly life was called again and again to like experiences. The demands upon his sympathy at cert in periods were numerous and imperative. His example under these circumstances is well worthy our imitation. He always spoke and acted in sublime repose. No frustration of spirit marked his counsels or acts. He calmly accepted the present task, leaving all else to follow in proper order, displaying no anxiety, because to mortal vision some other important tasks seemed to be omitted. He saw, as we could never have seen, that "the fields were white unto the harvest."

Did he seek to compass the whole work? By no means. His plan for the salvation of the world involved a division of labor. He could do a certain part; beyond this, human agencies must share in the toil and triumph.

And it is ever so. No man or woman can do all that is needed to be done in any single church or community. God's distribution of labor places the obligations of service upon each of his saints—each in his own order. No one may invade the privilege of working for the Master which he has given to another; and no one may transfer to another that service which he is specially called to perform in the great harvest field of the world. Lord of the harvest:

Show me what I have to do;
Every hour my strength renew.

But let us always remember that in all the great movements of our time there must be sincerity in the heart of each worker. As our Lord was "without guile," so must we seek to be. Especially at the one vital point of "doing all to the glory of God," not unto self, there must be vigilant watchfulness on our part. Conscious sincerity in acting, in holding to the worthy service for truth's sake, in desiring to reach the goal of success, in order that others may be led through our efforts to glorify God—all this tends to increase our own convictions and gives to us the pledge of final victory. There may be deficiencies in many other respects—in speech, in qualities for leadership, in personal training. Grant all this. Still, if genuine sincerity is reflected in all that is done, we may be used as instruments in God's hands in most remarkable ways.

It is possible to be influenced by a certain pride in our abundant service. The snares of the devil are insidious; none is more so than his effort to diminish our power for good by awakening within us a secret selfishness, a desire for praise on account of our many works. Workers for Christ are summoned to watch right here. It is of little value to be applauded by men and not honored by him who searcheth the heart.

It is indeed wonderful to see how God puts the seal of his blessing upon efforts apparently insignificant when put forth by a sanctified heart for his glory alone. As our Saviour multiplied bread in the presence of the multitude, even so he can cause the smallest act performed in his name to increase a thousand fold.

This view of service done by a sincere follower of the Lord will keep him from haste or anxiety of soul about anything that may seem adverse to the cause he has espoused. "He that believeth shall not make haste."

Spurgeon has said, "He shall make haste to keep the Lord's commandments, but he shall not make haste in any impatient or improper sense. He shall not haste to run away, for he shall not be overcome with the fear which causes panic. When others are flying hither and thither as if their wits had failed them, the believer shall be quiet, calm and deliberate, and so shall be able to act wisely in the hour of trial. He should not haste in his expectations, craving his good things at once and on the spot; but he will wait God's time. How is it with me? Am I believing, and am I therefore keeping to the believer's pace, which is walking with God? Peace, flattering spirit! Oh, rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for him. Heart, see that thou do this at once."—Christian Advocate.

A minister must be very mean spirited if he regards his salary as alms or benefactions from his people. What they give they more than have out in services, and "the laborer is worthy of his hire." Has not God ordained that they who preach the gospel should live of the gospel? And is not this law founded in equity and justice? Would not the same talents the man devotes to the sanctuary provide for himself and his family if employed in secular concerns?—William Jay.

CALIFORNIA'S PILGRIM FATHER.

A Monument to Be Erected to Padre Junipero Serra.

Padre Junipero Serra, the founder of civilization and Christianity in California, is soon to be commemorated in polished granite at Monterey—on the very sand knoll where he first landed and set up the cross. The old wooden emblem still stands, having been preserved 120 years, but there is no other memorial of

THE MONUMENT.

the old Christian pioneer. Mrs. Leland Stanford has determined that this reproach shall be taken away, and a granite statue made under her direction will soon be unveiled at Monterey.

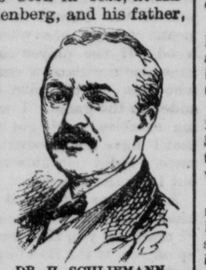
The statue and low base will together be ten feet high, and made of Crystal Lake granite, quarried near Emigrant Gap, in Nevada county, Cal. The ceremony of unveiling will be in three parts, as the statue will be veiled by the Spanish, Mexican and American flags—the three which have waved over California. The bishop of the diocese will remove the Spanish flag, with remarks which such an occasion may inspire; the president of the Young Men's institute will remove the Mexican flag, and the governor will then remove the American flag and complete the ceremonies. The design represents Father Junipero stepping from his boat, in the regulation garb of a Franciscan father, and holding a small bronze crucifix in his hand.

This mission was followed soon by the founding of that at Yerba Buena, now San Francisco, in 1776. By 1803 there were eighteen missions, with 15,562 Indian converts attached. Only three more missions were established before the decay of the system began. The government became strictly military under Mexican rule, and in 1831 a census showed but 23,025 people (exclusive of wild Indians), and of these 18,683 were Indian converts. Foreigners then began to come in, and at the annexation to the United States California contained about 15,000 whites. The rest is among the marvels of history.

HE HAD AN OBJECT IN VIEW.

How Dr. Schliemann Obtained His Rank as an Archæologist.

Dr. Heinrich Schliemann, who died recently at Naples, must be accorded rank among the world's foremost archæologists. He was born in 1822, at Ankershagen, Mecklenberg, and his father, a poor clergyman, could give him nothing but an education. As a lad he read the story of "Troy the divine," and Homer's stirring tale influenced all his future life. From the moment he had mastered the Iliad and Odyssey his resolve was fixed. The first step toward the goal of his ambition was the attainment of wealth. He toiled along in many climes as a clerk, a sailor, a linguist, a speculator, a banker and a merchant until 1868. Then, rich beyond the limits of his early hopes, he began his work of exploration. He located and unearthed the remains of ancient Troy. He brought to light many relics of races long since extinct, and he received honors such as are conferred on but few men.



DR. H. SCHLIEMANN.

He made his home at Athens, married a Greek woman and lived in the splendid style of a Hellene of the golden age. His children were named Andromache and Agamemnon. He rechristened his very porter Bellerophontes, while the governess was known as Danae and the nurse as Polyxena.

A fact not generally known is that Dr. Schliemann was a naturalized citizen of the United States. He put up the first fireproof building erected at Sacramento, Cal., and occupied it for years as a banking house.

A Novel World's Fair Scheme.

The people of Colorado desire to have an exhibit at the Chicago World's fair that shall "knock the spots" off any competitor in the line of novelty. Some of the wealthy residents of the Centennial state have organized the "American Underground Mining Exhibit company." Their plan is to sink a shaft 50 by 12 in the clear to the depth of 500 feet. At the bottom is to be a big elliptical corridor and a line of drifts fitted up in true mining style with machinery, ore exhibits, etc. Six elevators are to furnish transit to and from the surface, and electricity is to be depended on for lighting purposes.

PLAN OF THE PROPOSED MINE.

It is estimated that $1,000,000 will cover the cost of the enterprise.

LITERARY WOMEN'S ATTIRE.

Ouida dresses absurdly. She strives after juvenility always. Her hair she wears in a curly crop bound by a band of blue ribbon.

Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett wears dresses that look too youthful for her. Salmon, pink, white, pale blue and soft yellow are the shades which Mrs. Burnett favors most.

Mrs. Lynn-Linton always has on a black gown and a white cap when she is at home. She wears rich stuffs—silk, velvet, brocade and the like. In cold weather her outdoor garment is of sealskin.

Lady Hardy dresses elegantly and picturesquely. She does her hair in the marquise style. Her favorite materials are brocaded velvet and brocaded silk. She has a superb necklace of intaglios that she wears on swagger occasions.

The most charitably disposed person could not say that Miss Braddon ever wears nice clothes. She likes solid colors and affects velvet. Her gowns have many furbelows about them. She wears large diamond eardrops of an evening.

Mrs. Cashel-Hoey's style is queer, but you get used to it. She generally has on some priceless old point lace. A lace shawl that she wears occasionally must be worth a couple of hundred pounds if it is worth a penny. Mrs. Hoey always wears mourning.

Mrs. Campbell-Praed wears gowns of the most recherche description. In the evening she affects rich, delicate brocades. Her gowns are cut in a simple fashion, but they are always rather decollete. Mrs. Praed's day dresses are modest and ladylike in tone.

Lady Wilde is quite the grande dame. She dresses in handsome silks, more or less sad in color, and wears long trains. Her hair is dark and luxurious and she arranges it in a peculiar fashion under a high head dress. Lady Wilde has an immense partiality for jewelry.

Mrs. Walford is every inch a dowager in her attire. She likes heliotrope, and the rich, heavy materials she goes in for would look better in curtains than in dresses. Mrs. Walford is an accomplished woman. She spins, embroiders and paints beautifully.

Mrs. Stannard dresses smartly. Her style is a trifle severe. In the evening she generally gives black the preference. Anything in the way of flummery she detests. Her day dresses are always tailor made—well built, without a crease or a wave anywhere.

Marie Corelli, being very petite, goes in for simple dresses. Light blue and pale pink are colors that become her well. She wears both, and sometimes comes out in all white. She believes thoroughly in the "beauty sleep," and nothing on earth would keep her out of bed after 12 o'clock.—London Star.

TURF NOTES.

A. J. Haws, Johnstown, Pa., is driving the black pacing gelding Jewett, 2:14, on the road. He is getting along in years, but is a great horse.

The new half mile track built by the Washington County Fair association at Springfield, Ky., is about completed, and will be one of the most attractive in that state.

Jockey Tony Hamilton was married to Miss Annie L. Messley, of St. Louis, recently. Isaac Murphy was "best man." The bride was given $2,000 in presents by Hamilton.

C. W. Williams, of Indianapolis, who developed Axtell, has a full sister to that great trotter which he has named Can't Tell. She is being driven on the road every favorable day.

Anteeo, 2:16¼, the famous stallion by Electioneer—Columbine, is expected to realize when put up for sale in Kentucky the highest price ever paid for one of his distinguished family.

A trotting moose at Sioux Falls, N. D., is the latest phenomenon. It belongs to Senator Pettigrew, and has been matched to trot at the state fair against Fanchon, who has a record of 2:21.

Theodore Winters, the California turfman, who bred and raced El Rio Rey and Rey del Reyes, will go east again this season with a string of thirteen, among which is a half sister to El Rio Rey.

"As there have been many erroneous statements published regarding the price that I paid Governor Stanford for Sunol," Robert Bonner said recently, "it may be as well to state that I gave $41,000 for her—just $1,000 more than I paid Mr. Vanderbilt for Maud S."

M. E. McHenry, Geneseo, Ills., has purchased from Leo Moser, of St. Louis, for $10,000, the 6-year-old chestnut trotting stallion Reserve Fund 5,302, by Nutwood, 2:18¾, dam Lizzie Wilkes by George Wilkes; second dam Ladoga, by Mambrino Patchen; third dam by Edwin Forrest. He also purchased from the same party four 2-year-olds by Reserve Fund for $5,400.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Rise in the morning soon after you are awake.

To stop hiccough take a lump of sugar saturated with vinegar.

Rub your lamp chimneys after washing with dry salt and you will be surprised at the new brilliancy of your lights.

Soak clothes that fade overnight in water, in which has been dissolved one ounce of sugar of lead to a pailful of rain water.

When any one runs a nail or a wire in the flesh hold the wound over burning sugar as soon as possible and it will prevent soreness.

Soak the feet and bind on baking soda dampened, and in the morning you will be surprised to find the soreness all out of corns.

Procure from your druggist a small bottle of tincture of benzoin, and apply to any flesh wound. It will heal immediately and not get sore.

Two apples kept in the cake box will cause moderately rich cake to remain moist for a great length of time if the apples are renewed when withered.

A dress will look entirely ruined by berry stains on it, but if whisky is poured on the discolored places before sending it to the wash it will come out as good as ever.

Always dissolve gelatine in an equal bulk of cold water; if put into hot water at first a strong taste will be developed. It will take about fifteen minutes to dissolve, but may stand two or more hours without harm.

A teaspoonful of camphor in a wide mouthed bottle, well covered with boiling water, produces a warm vapor which can be inhaled for the relief of acute head colds. Ten minutes' use, three times a day, will suffice.

Five hundred veterinary surgeons in Great Britain have signed a paper condemning overhead check reins as painful to horses and inducive to disease.

THE ROSE.

I, the rose, am glad today,
Slumbering in the summer heat.
I heard my lady joyous say,
"I'll wear this rose of fragrance sweet
When I my guests invited meet."
Ah, kindest fate, that I should grace
Such beauty as my lady's face;
And she will place me, soft caressed,
With lingering touch upon her breast.

Strange fingers plucked me yesternight,
'Mid swiftly falling drops, dew bright.
They said an uninvited guest,
Greeting my lady, bade her rest.
She lay in fair and fleecy white,
With smiling lips. Thro' pale moonlight
They measured steps, with sound suppressed,
And laid me softly on her breast,
And kissed her cheek so ivory white.
I, the rose, am sad to-night.

—Ida M. Davis.

LOCATING THE TRAITOR.

One bitterly cold winter's evening five men were seated together in a small room in a house situated in the Jewish quarter of a busy and largely populated Russian city. The appearance of the room was as wretched as the external aspect of the house itself. The solitary window was totally concealed by a heavy faded curtain depending from the roof, and as the wind moaned dismally through the broken panes of glass its somber folds swayed to and fro. The inmates of this mournful den were seated round the table smoking their pipes and talking, as if furtively, in whispers. As the feeble rays of the candle fell fitfully upon the company they revealed the youthful faces of four students. The chief spokesman, however, was a much older man, apparently about fifty, with a short, pointed beard, shaggy brows and keen, penetrating eyes of the darkest hue. The others deferentially addressed the speaker as "professor," and such, indeed, he was at that time, at a well known school of medicine in Russia.

On the present occasion, however, he was speaking, not of science, but of the terrible doctrine of assassination.

Professor V—— was a nihilist, a reputed Colossus of craft in the dissemination of revolutionary doctrines, and on the particular evening in question he was engaged in advocating with fiery eloquence the assassination of a certain colonel who had lately been promoted to the rank of chief commissioner of the secret police. As the night wore on their whispered conversation was suddenly interrupted by a low knocking at the outer door. In a moment the conspirators sprang noiselessly to their feet and listened with bated breath. The sound was repeated—a peculiar whistle was heard from without, and the listeners exchanged significant glances and quietly resumed their seats. Presently cautious footsteps were heard in an outer room, the door was opened and a young man hastily entered. His face was pale, his manner agitated, and as he returned his companions' salutations he regarded them with a fixed and angry stare.

"You have kept us waiting, comrade," exclaimed the professor, puffing calmly at his pipe. "Ugh! we are almost frozen, for the air of this wretched apartment is quite Siberian. But now to business. We will warm ourselves with talk, and fire our minds with the prospect of revenge."

There was a murmur of approval. It was noticed, however, that the young man who had just appeared upon the scene took his seat in silence, and resting his elbows upon the table slowly scrutinized the faces of his comrades.

"My dear professor," he said at length, "we cannot possibly proceed at present with this business."

"Why not?" was unanimously asked.

"Because," replied the latest comer as he quietly snuffed the candle, "because one of us is a traitor."

"A traitor!" exclaimed the men, starting to their feet.

"Yes, comrades, we are betrayed; and as no one knows of this plot of ours except ourselves, it is plain, I think, that one of us has turned informant."

"You are mad to say so!" hoarsely exclaimed the professor; "but in heaven's name what has happened? Come, tell us quickly. This is no jesting matter."

"Listen, then. On my way hither, comrades, I entered a Cafe de Paris to sip a cup of tea and smoke a cigarette. I happened to sit down beside two officers of the secret police, and, as one of them was somewhat tipsy, I could distinctly hear his conversation. I found it rather interesting. He told his companion that he was under orders to surround this old deserted house at midnight—it is near 11 now—and to arrest all persons found within. He mentioned, moreover, all our names, and added with a maudlin laugh that a certain person, to whom the administration is eternally indebted, would be found in our midst playing the part of conspirator. Now, comrades, I have done. What shall we do?"

The men looked at each other in dismay. A dead silence filled the room, for the mere suspicion of treachery among the men who had solemnly dedicated their lives to the sacred cause of liberty seemed to hold them dumb. Such villainy in their very midst—among men banded together in sacred brotherhood—was a greater crime than the merciless acts of a despot and his minions.

"If this is true," said the professor, in a voice of suppressed rage, "then I will no longer believe in human fidelity or the future of our cause. But—death! if the story is true. Which of us is the informer?" added the speaker, staring fiercely at the pale faces of his companions.

"Bah! it is useless to ask that, my dear professor," exclaimed Ivan—such was the name of the youth who had brought the strange intelligence—as he advanced to the door of the room, locked it and placed the key in his pocket. "Every one will assert his innocence, of course. But, comrades, suppose we endeavor to find him out? Let us search each other. The traitor, whoever he may be, must doubtless have in his possession some proof of his guilt. At least, the experiment is worth trying. What say you?"

"Agreed! agreed!" exclaimed the nihilists, as with one accord they sprang conclusively to their feet. One of the students, a tall, lank youth, with a somewhat foppish appearance, objected, however, to the proposal.

"But why?" hotly demanded the professor, who seemed all eagerness to begin the investigation.

"Because," was the hesitating rejoinder, "because it is unnecessary. Our word of honor ought to be enough. Besides, there is something degrading in the idea of searching one another, as if indeed, we were a lot of pickpockets. So let us break up the meeting. This excitement is absurd, and renders the discussion of our plot impossible. As for the story told by the drunken soldier in the cafe I don't believe a word of it."

These words produced an angry murmur among the excited conspirators. The protest seemed so ridiculous, and as the clamor increased Ivan turned to the speaker and warmly exclaimed: "Very well; we shall abstain from searching you, since you wish it, but remember this, that if we fail to find a clew to the informant among those who willingly submit to the examination we shall then know upon whom to fix our suspicions. Now, comrades, search me first; I am ready."

In a moment the speaker's pockets were emptied of their contents, and even the linings of his clothes were carefully searched; but beyond a few old love letters, some political pamphlets and an English newspaper with a paragraph obliterated with lampblack, nothing of an incriminating character was found. A second student readily submitted to the test—if test it were—with similar results. Then a third stepped forward and placed himself in the hands of his companions. But at that moment a curious incident occurred. An invisible hand suddenly extinguished the light of the candle, and in a second the room was plunged in utter darkness.

What did it mean? Who had quenched the light? For a moment the nihilists remained motionless, as if rooted to the spot. As they listened in alarm, they heard a strange creaking sound in the direction of the curtained window.

Suddenly the voice of Ivan exclaimed in the darkness: "Comrades, this is a trick! Listen! Some one is endeavoring to escape by the window! It is the traitor at last. His attempt to escape betrays his guilt. Stand back! I know how to deal with him!"

In an instant the report of three revolver shots rang through the room, and was followed by an agonizing yell as some one fell heavily upon the floor.

A profound silence then ensued.

It was an awful situation.

At length Ivan spoke to his terrified companions.

"Strike a light now," he said in a trembling voice, "and let us look upon the face of a traitor. Will no one move? Are you all afraid to gaze upon the dead body of a miscreant who has betrayed us to our enemies? Come, professor, where are the matches? You had them last. But hush! What sound is that? Listen! By heavens, comrades, the police are upon us already. The house is surrounded! Quick! Here is a trap door, known only to myself. It leads to the main sewer, and is our only hope of escape. Follow me!"

Groping hand in hand in the dark, the affrighted men followed the speaker's direction, and after some momentary confusion, disappeared into a noisome abyss. None too soon. In another instant the door of the room was battered to pieces and a company of gendarmes entered. Lights were now flashed in every direction, but it was obvious to all that the conspirators had escaped. The officer in charge swore long and deep, and ordered the men to search the house from top to bottom. Then, advancing toward the window, he stumbled over a human body.

"What's this?" he exclaimed, examining the dead man's features with a lantern. "Ha! so they have caught yon at last, my friend, have they? Well, you played the spy long and well, but it always comes to this in the end."

And tearing down the window curtain the officer threw it over the rigid body of—the professor.—A. McDougall in Pell Mell Budget.

Photographic Developing Frame.

A new developing frame has been designed to aid photographers in the field. It consists of two parts, the frame and changing bag. The frame is constructed of wood, lined with vulcanite or other substance, having two colored glasses, one fixed and the other movable, and fastened by four springs. There is a slot through the top of the frame through which to pass the plates; this is made light and waterproof by a spring lid of metal, vulcanite, etc. Partly in and projecting from the slot is a metal case to place the mouth of the changing bag over and pass the plate.

The chemicals are passed in through an aperture, which is made lightproof by a shield. The changing bag is made of macintosh or lightproof material, funnel shaped, with an open top through which to insert the slide containing the exposed plate; it has an elastic hand hole, and the mouth is partly protected by a metal case, and fits over the slot in the frame. It is claimed that this apparatus will be of especial service where it is desired to develop a picture on the spot, instead of waiting the operator's return to his house or studio.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

All Explained.

It is propinquity that explains why handsome men are so apt to marry ugly women and vice versa. Beauty is only the bait, its use being merely to draw the prey within reach. Continguity once established, by accidental or other means, the rest naturally follows. I know it all, you see—because I am a bachelor.—Cor. Washington Star.

It Was a Bear.

George Hillyer, a Pennsylvania farmer, had a hog in his pen weighing 230 pounds. A black bear climbed into the pen, killed the hog and had carried the body eighty rods and over two rail fences when shot. It was a lucky thing for Mr. Hillyer, as he was about to bet that no bear could lift half its own weight.—Detroit Free Press.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

CORRECT STYLES IN DRESS ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED.

Fashions in Ball Gowns—Distinctions Between Dinner and Dancing Dresses as Broad as Ever—Fancy Dresses Especially Designed for Flower Quadrilles.

While their materials have in a measure given place to richer fabrics for ball gowns, the distinction between dinner and dancing dresses is as broad as ever. Low gowns are much worn, and there is a tendency to the old court bodice. There are some pretty arrangements of flower trimmings for ball dresses. Small wreaths are made to encircle the arms and bodice and ruches of leaves of various tints are made for the hems of dresses.

FANCY DRESSES FOR A FLOWER QUADRILLE.

Flowers may be arranged on skirts with such grace that they appear to grow there, as on a wall in the sunny south. An example seen was a light blush pink satin; it had large and beautiful trails of roses climbing up the skirt, as though the sunshine were making them grow. All dresses thus elaborately adorned in front are made with plain trained backs. The idea lends itself to fancy dresses, and a pretty rendering of a flower girl costume was a short light satin skirt covered all over with chrysanthemums of various tints. In the cut are shown two fancy dresses designed for a flower quadrille. The one representing a daffodil has a yellow accordion pleated silk skirt, with flower petals forming an overskirt and a green plush bodice with yellow leaves, the sleeves corresponding. The other, representing a garden lily, has a green satin bodice and underskirt, the latter being overlaid with green satin leaves and white satin petals. White satin stamens appear on the bodice. The headdress is a lily.

For Short Figures.

Seamless bodices are not becoming to women with full figures. When there is a tendency to shortness all the seams of darts and side forms should be retained, as these break the apparent size, and an extra side form is sometimes put in to keep these seams at even distances. Modistes use two under arm forms for bodices which measure more than twenty-six inches at the belt line, making these forms of the same width as the rounded side forms of the back, while the middle back forms are still narrower. This gives nine lengthwise seams, and with two darts each side of the front there are thirteen seams in the bodice. Nor should stout women wear coats that are deep on the side, as they outline the hips too plainly.

Their best choice is a plain bodice rather short on the hips, meeting a skirt draped in long folds in front, more nearly pointed than curved, to give the effect of length and take away from the apparent breadth. Double breasted bodices with slight postilion back are liked for wool gowns of large women. A good plan to break the broad effect in skirts is to put far back on each side next the back breadth a narrow straight panel or rever of velvet or cloth of the fabric used as trimming on the bodice. Trimming around the skirt should be avoided.—Harper's Bazar.

Hair Dressing.

Fashionable hair dressing is not confined to any one style. The coiffure may be elaborate, or it may be simple; it may be modern, or it may be classical, and it may be high or low, as best suits the requirements of the wearer. There is what the French call coiffure elonge, designed especially to impart an appearance of height to short figures. In this coiffure the ornaments worn are of a pointed nature, and are placed at the back of the head.

EVENING HAIR DRESSING.

In the cut is shown a pleasing style of hair dressing for evening wear. It is a medium style, between the extremes of very high and very low coiffures. This coiffure is formed by elevating the back hair, curling the ends and working them into puffs. The front hair is curled, or, when that is not practicable, artificial hair in the form of a "fairy fringe" is added.

The Fad for Heart Shaped Articles.

If you want to be in quite the fashion, wear or possess something that is heart shaped. There are heart shaped cushions, heart shaped tables, heart shaped bonnets, heart shaped photo frames, and the newest ornaments for writing and dressing tables are heart shaped. One comes across heart shaped things everywhere; they are the society belle's latest fad. The fashionable engagement ring is ornamented with a pair of hearts. They are moonstones surrounded with diamonds. The newest purse is a heart, and the newest watch charm too.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Observations of a Patient at the Famous "Nancy School" of Hypnotism.

A gentleman who resorted to the famous "Nancy school" of hypnotism in France in hope of a cure for "headache and overstrain" has written an account of his observations there, in which occurs the following:

All manner of ailments were represented. Each patient in turn takes his or her seat in what one feels inclined to call the "magic" armchair, and if under treatment for some time "goes off like a lamb," at a mere glance and command from the doctor, to sleep. Then the idea of cure is firmly rooted in the mind by repeated suggestions, "You are to sleep well to-night. You are to have a good digestion. You are to lose such and such a pain," etc.

One case was of deafness. Surely this was a poser as far as suggestion was concerned? Not at all, for if verbal suggestion would obviously be at fault under such conditions, there are other methods of communicating an idea to the mind. The suggestion was carried out by blowing into the ears of the patient. Several children were present for treatment, and it is astonishing how susceptible they are as a rule. The doctor economizes time by sending two or three off to sleep at once, and stowing them away in other chairs, where they peacefully spend their allotted span of oblivion.

In an experiment with a young woman she was to feel terribly cold, see the snow falling, warm herself at the fireless stove and then burn her arm. A Lorraine cross (‡) was traced with a finger tip on her arm as the place to be burnt. Sure enough, she shivered with cold (her lips were quite blue!), stood in the doorway in a blaze of sunshine watching the imaginary snow, went to the stove, called out that she had burned herself, and there was the burn, all red, on the cross suggested! I said to Dr. Liebeault, "So you can create diseases as well as cure them?" "Certainly," he replied, "the method is the same." Speaking to Dr. Liegeois of the dangers attending an abuse of hypnotism, he told me it was quite true that death even might be produced on a sensitive subject. Suggest that the heart's action was to stop and it would do so—nay, it would do so at a fixed moment, after a considerable lapse of time spent apparently in the waking state.

The various methods of hypnotizing and mesmerizing are all based upon suggestion. At Nancy especially, while the patient's attention is isolated by fixing his eyes upon those of the doctor, the different symptoms of sleep are suggested. His mind is filled with the idea that he is to sleep. Allowing himself to be drifted along by the operator's commands, he obeys orders and sleeps. His last thought on doing so is of the operator, and he remains in communication with him, though practically unconscious of all besides.

Failure in Sterilizing Milk.

The Lancet states that so called "sterilized milk" by no means always deserves its name, in some cases being much fuller of germs than ordinary unboiled milk fresh from the cow. Herr Kohlmann, of Leipsic, on subjecting two specimens of milk sold as sterilized to examination, found that one of them really was so, no germs being discoverable, while the other specimen contained 350,000 germs per cubic centimeter.

Herr Kohlmann suggests that the failure of whatever process was used to sterilize the milk may have been due either to water having been mixed with the milk before the process was commenced, or perhaps to too long a time having been allowed to elapse between milking and sterilizing. Frendenrich found that milk which, when received, contained only 9,300 germs to the cubic centimeter, after being kept three hours at 60 degs. Fahrenheit, contained 10,000; after six hours, 250,000, and after twenty-four hours no less than 5,700,000.

In Case of a Splinter in the Eye.

The following advice, given to watchmakers by The Horological Review, may be useful to other people also, to whom a similar accident is liable to occur: It happens occasionally, while turning, that a splinter of the metal will fly into and firmly lodge in the eye. Never try to expel it by rubbing, as that simply irritates the eye and drives the chip still further into it. It is better to draw the upper lid over the lower, so that when returning to its place the lid slides over the lower eye lashes, which will sweep it clean, as it were. This process will, in the majority of cases, suffice to remove the splinter or other foreign body; if not, the object may be gotten out with a strip of white paper or a camel's hair brush. Never, however, let any one use a hard instrument. If the case requires this it is most advisable to send for or go to a physician.

"The Simplest Is the Best."

In the care of the teeth, as well as other things, the simplest thing is the best, says a druggist. Buy a little prepared chalk, such as women use on their faces, and a large and soft brush. Dampen the brush, dip it in the chalk and use twice a day, rinsing afterward. If this is followed out for a week it will whiten the worst teeth and harden the gums.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

One of the Pleasantest of Social Functions—The Afternoon Reception.

"There is in the social panorama no more pleasant feature than the informal afternoon reception which, beginning with a cup of tea at 5 o'clock for the family and any chance guests, has expanded into the card reception at that hour; or the season 'at home,' where, on a stated day of each week, the hostess is at home to her friends, and easily accessible to strangers who may wish to make her acquaintance." Lilian Whiting, writing of this informal occasion in the Chicago Inter-Ocean, says:

It tends to social ease, and if a near friend of the hostess wishes, at the last moment, to take with her a guest, when there is not time to ask special permission, the elasticity of the occasion permits her to do so. It is a privilege to be used with delicacy and discrimination, indeed, but on general principles it is one seldom abused. A rigid exclusiveness is no longer the "vice of the virtuous," but rather a fine inclusiveness that has its basis in spiritual gravitation. Whatever belongs to society shall come to its own. Whatever does not belong will fall away of its own dead weight. It is encouraging to note that more and more social gatherings rely for enjoyment on conversational intercourse, and the hostess does not feel obliged to provide amusement in the way of recitations, music or readings. The higher the order of society the more capable it is of enjoying that highest art of life—conversation. To doom a gathering of bright people to silence and attention to some parlor performer, whether of music or recitation, is anything but the fine art of entertaining. The people who have something to say are always gratified with the opportunity for saying it, and for this the informal afternoon reception is a charming opportunity.

THE WOMEN OF JAPAN.

"AN EX-DIPLOMATIST" IS MOVED TO ANSWER SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

The Present Writer Discounts the Pretty Stories Told by the Author of the "Light of Asia" About the Females of the "Land of the Rising Sun."

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, April 2.—Has any one ever remarked the extraordinary discordance that exists between the accounts of Japanese life by men who have spent several years in the "Land of the Rising Sun," and the superficial if picturesque descriptions by those talented globe trotters whose stay has been limited to only a few months—nay, sometimes to even only a few weeks? I am led to make this inquiry by the article of Sir Edwin Arnold in Scribner's Magazine for March on Japanese women. Not that I would dream of imputing to Sir Edwin Arnold the superficiality of which Professors Max Muller, Monier Williams Vambery and other equally eminent orientalists contemptuously accuse him.

But I cannot refrain from believing that if the author of the "Light of Asia" had prolonged his visit for a few months more, the illusions of his ete de St. Martin would have disappeared, and have enabled him to take a more dispassionate and sober view of the women of Japan.

Quaint and barsque they certainly are, much in the same manner as a Japanese "netske" or carved ivory idol; and it is this that constitutes their principal attraction to foreign visitors accustomed to the regular Caucasian style of beauty. But after a few months—in the case of an elderly man such as Sir Edwin it takes a little longer—the charm of novelty disappears, and it gradually commences to dawn upon one that the much vaunted Japanese "Yum-yum" is nothing but a very graceless, shallow, splay footed, silly, unchaste, unlovely and unlovable morsel of yellow femininity. A couple of years spent in Japan is sufficient to cause the homeliest and most antiquated of white women to appear types of perfect beauty.

THE MUSME.
[From Robert Blum's picture in Scribner's Magazine for March.]

I remember when first I landed in San Francisco, after a prolonged residence at Tokio, I stopped every few minutes while walking up to the hotel for the purpose of feasting my eyes on what appeared to me the universal loveliness of the women I met. Indeed, if I might venture to make a suggestion to spinsters and widows of doubtful age and in search of affinities, it is that they should spend a few months in traveling between Japan and America and Japan and Europe. Sea voyages are notoriously conducive to flirtations, and the homeward bound foreign residents of Japan would be so blind to their imperfections as to become a facile prey for their matrimonial nets.

Among the numerous objections of a moral and physical nature to the Japanese "Musme" is their peculiarly offensive odor. They dress their coarse black hair but once, or at the very most twice a week, caking it with some kind of evil smelling fat or pomade for the purpose of giving the coiffure the required amount of stiffness and consistency, and likewise anointing it with a peculiarly pungent oil of the castor oil species. So careful are they not to disturb this arrangement of the hair during the entire week that they use little paper padded blocks of wood, which fit just in the nape of the neck and leave the head clear, as pillows at night. Toward the fourth and fifth days both the pomade and the oil acquire an exceedingly rancid perfume, in addition to their other qualities, and it requires a nose of altogether oriental obtuseness of smell to remain unmoved thereby.

Then, too, their dress is not as clean as it might be. True, they bathe a great deal—I can vouch for that as an eye witness, since they mostly perform their ablutions coram publico—but they are not particular as to the condition of the water, nor as to the number of men and women who have been parboiled therein before them, and they invariably put on the same old picturesque but dirty dresses which their female ancestors of the third and even fourth generation have worn before them. These dresses are made of such durable fabrics that they seldom wear out, and inasmuch as they are never laundered, they may be said, without exaggeration, to harbor the impurities of almost centuries.

Women in civilized countries are always compared by the poets to lovely flowers, such as the violet or the rose, whose dainty beauty and delicate perfume they are asserted to possess. How is it possible, then, to believe that a man accustomed to the adoration of women whose entire being suggests exquisite flowers can form any serious or lasting attachment for a yellow skinned girl who is redolent, not of the rosebush, but rather of the castor oil plant?

Nor is it possible to agree with Sir Edwin Arnold when he describes the Japanese woman as graceful. Her walk, or rather waddle, is so ridiculously awkward and ungainly that it would provoke laughter were it not for a pathetic, imploring, ill treated, dumb animal sort of look apparent in the eyes. She shuffles along with her toes turned, not outward, but inward, and with her "kimono" wound so tightly around her legs that she progresses exactly as if her knees were bound closely together by a cord. Her feet are very broad, very short and stumpy, and without even any suspicion of an instep. Indeed, a glimpse of them is sufficient to dampen any enthusiasm about the almond eyed houris to whom they belong.

Nor is there anything beautiful about the figure of a Japanese woman. As a general rule the trunk of her body is far too long in proportion to the length of her lower limbs, a radical fault per se. Then, too, her shoulders are narrow and sloping, her bust pitiable, and the whole attitude of her body doubled up and deficient in grace. There are no superb figures such as one sees among the lowest classes in India, Egypt, Persia and Central Asia, where the women acquire physical development of the most perfect kind from the fact of their being trained from earliest girlhood to walk with more or less heavy jars of water balanced on their heads.

The hands of the Japanese women are usually well cared for, plump, soft and pretty. The arms, however, are badly formed and unattractive. With regard to the face it is never beautiful or even pretty, while it is absolutely hideous when the woman happens to be married. For on the day of the wedding, before leaving her father's house to enter that of her husband, she is obliged by a sumptuary law or usage which has been in force for 900 years, to shave off her eyebrows and to blacken her teeth. The latter is done by means of a horrible sticky mixture in which powdered gall nuts and iron filings form the principal ingredients. The blacking has to be applied every day; for if more than twenty-four hours is permitted to elapse without its renewal, the color begins to wear away, and the teeth assume a dullish gray hue streaked with black.

Sir Edwin Arnold ascribes the origin of this disgusting custom to the anxiety of the wives to distinguish themselves from women of loose character and from the concubines who constitute an integral part of nearly every Japanese household. My experience, however, leads me to differ from Sir Edwin in this matter; for I know of quite a number of ministers, great dignitaries and prominent statesmen at Tokio, whose concubines blacken their teeth just in the same manner as the legitimate wife. Moreover, the result of my investigations goes to show that the usage, in the beginning, was by no means a voluntary one on the part of the women, but was forced upon them by their husbands.

I have hinted at the laxity of the morals of the Japanese women. The fact is that the Japanese language contains no word equivalent to "chastity," a fact which in itself is extremely significant. If the Japanese woman is virtuous it is merely as a matter of obedience to her husband or her parents.

The one redeeming point in the Japanese woman is her anxiety to please. She has been trained from earliest childhood to regard the pleasure and good will of man as the main object of her existence. Buddhism, Confucianism and Shintoism all combine to teach her that she is fitted for nothing higher in life than to become the pastime and amusement of men. She is led to believe that she is without soul—but little better, in fact, than a dog or a cat. She is not permitted to have any will of her own. If married, she is obliged to defer not only to her husband but also to his family, and disobedience or disrespect to her mother-in-law is a cause for divorce. Her whole life is spent in trying to win the favor of man. She does not even aspire to any love and affection in the sense that we understand it.

All that she seeks is the contemptuous liking and pitying indulgence with which men are accustomed to regard pet animals. Silly and inane in everything else, she is clever enough to know that the easiest way to earn a man's

A JAPANESE BEAUTY.
[From a painting by the famous Japanese painter Hosukai.]

goodwill is by affecting to be in a state of admiration and adoration before him. None of us is insensible to flattery of this kind. Even the homeliest woman finds grace in our eyes if she leads us to believe that she admires us above everything else in the world. We are led thereby to regard her as a woman of taste and penetration, and our goodwill, if she only knows how to play her cards properly, gradually develops into affection and matrimony. Later on we find out how egregiously we have been bamboozled, and the only consolation which remains to us is the sense of security which Japanese husbands enjoy after their wives have blacked their teeth.

Fortunately for our peace of mind feminine snares and artifices of this kind are not so universal in America and Europe as they are in the orient. Consequently, when a foreigner first sets foot in Japan he is agreeably surprised by finding all the fair sex in what he believes to be a state of enthusiasm about his physical and moral perfections. He feels that at last he is understood and appreciated at his true value, and the enthusiasm becomes mutual. It is to this that must be attributed most of the nonsense that has been written concerning his beauty, his grace and the loveliness of that very much overrated creature—the Japanese "Musme."

AN EX-DIPLOMATIST.

MASONIC.

Something About the Oldest Member of the Order in America.

A letter from Winona, Minn., to The Philadelphia Times says: "There appeared in a recent issue of The Times an article stating that 'the oldest Mason in the United States is said to be Henry Ruby, who resides at Chambersburg, Pa. He was born in 1804 and celebrated his majority by joining the Masonic fraternity July 1, 1825.' Without in any degree wishing to deprive Mr. Ruby of his well merited fraternal record, truth impels the statement that an older Mason still survives. Philo P. Hubbell, of Winona, Minn., was born at Painted Post, Steuben county, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1799. On his 21st birthday, Feb. 1, 1820, he sent in his petition to become a member of Painted Post lodge, No. 203, and was initiated in March of the same year; passed in April, 1820; raised in May, 1820. In 1823 he removed to Little Falls, Herkimer county, N. Y., and in 1824-25 he received the chapter degree in Mohawk chapter, No. 83. Later, while living in Buffalo, he took part in a Masonic funeral procession in honor of De Witt Clinton. He has been master of the lodge, king of the chapter, representative to the grand lodge, deputy grand master of the grand lodge, prelate of the Knights Templar and grand prelate of Minnesota. On the occasion of his 92d birthday, which occurred recently, he exhibited with pride the Masonic medal given him by Mohawk chapter, No. 83, of Little Falls, N. Y., when he was initiated in 1825."

Notes.

The yearly income of the New York city Masonic temple is more than $40,000. It is entirely devoted to various charitable enterprises.

American Union lodge, of Marietta, O., was the first subordinate lodge of the grand lodge of Ohio and the first Masonic lodge established in America west of the Alleghenies mountains. Its charter was granted in the year that the declaration was signed—1776. The original warrant was destroyed by fire, but a copy is preserved in the archives of the lodge.

The oldest Masonic lodge in Brooklyn, or on Long Island, for that matter, is Fortitude, No. 19. A warrant for its organization was granted in 1799.

There are four commanderies of colored Knights Templar in New York state with a large membership.

The grand lodge of Connecticut has jurisdiction over sixty lodges and 600 Knights Templar. The grand lodge of the state was instituted July 8, 1789, with twelve subordinate lodges.

RED MEN.

A Premium as an Inducement for Good Degree Work—Various Notes.

The grand council of Rhode Island has offered a premium of a very handsome banner to the tribe that confers the Hunters' degree the best. Nearly all of the tribes have entered into the contest, and are constantly drilling in order to become proficient in the work.

Another tribe is soon to be instituted at Atlanta, Ga., and the petition for a tribe to be located at Newman's, the same state, has also been received. Madison is also to have a tribe. During the past seven moons Organizer Haffer has organized fourteen tribes in Georgia.

Two more new tribes are soon to be instituted in Philadelphia.

A petition has been received for a charter for a Chieftains' league to be located at Manchester, N. H. A Chieftains' league is also to be instituted at Pittston, Pa.

Mohawk, of Haverhill, Mass., is taking advantage of favorable impressions created among the palefaces by the public raising up of chiefs and are securing applications at every council.

Great Chief of Records Conley is writing a history of the order in Indiana.

A tribe will be instituted at Boonton, N. J., before long with forty members.

A new tribe is shortly to be instituted in the Fourth ward, of Newark, N. J. A tribe is also being organized at South River in the same state.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

A $200,000 Temple to Be Erected in Chicago—Other Items.

Chicago Knights of Pythias are going to build a $200,000 temple. It will be situated on the corner of Oakdale avenue and Clark street, in Lake View. Besides the Pythian apartments it will contain a theatre and store rooms. The theatre will seat 1,400 people, and the structure will doubtless be an architectural ornament. We hope to see it completed in time for the world's fair.

The order is growing rapidly in Louisiana, and in fact the whole southern country.

Indiana gained last year 3,240, and now has a membership of 17,987.

Illinois gained thirty-seven lodges last year and 3,500 members. It has at present 230 lodges, with a total membership of 15,500.

Sixty new uniform rank divisions have been organized since last April.

According to The Triangle-Record, California now has 150 subordinate lodges.

The Endowment rank is steadily increasing in Canada.

Lieut. George Craig, engineer officer of the First regiment of California, uniform rank, has tendered his resignation, which has been forwarded to the major general for acceptance.

Catholic Knights of America.

The supreme council, representing 20,000 members in the different states and territories, will convene in Philadelphia, May 12, in St. George's hall. Arrangements are being made to give a grand banquet, and it is expected that Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan and other dignitaries, as well as Governor-elect Pattison, the mayor of the city, judges of the court and representatives of the press will be present.

American Foresters.

There are at present fifty-one courts with a membership of 7,000 in California.

There are 7,000 Foresters in New Jersey, 5,000 of which belong to lodges in Hudson county. In the state there are fifty-two courts with an average membership of 134. Capt. John F. Kelly, of the Jersey City police, is the present high chief ranger.

Fraternal Legion.

The Fraternal Legion called no assessment for either November or December. The order pays from $1,000 to $5,000 death benefits on the graded plan. The Comrade is published in its interest in Baltimore. Dr. J. W. P. Bates, who is prominent also in A. O. U. W. circles, being its editor.

Chosen Friends.

The Chosen Friends have a home loan savings league. The order was established in 1879 and has 45,000 members.

GRAPES, HORSES, ETC.

WOULD FREE-TRADE WITH CANADA BENEFIT OUR FARMERS?

If We Pay the Canadian Duty Then They Must Pay Ours—The Whole Community Must Be Considered, Not an Individual.

A correspondent writes:

"I am a Protectionist from center to circumference, and my choice is the American flag and not England. I have had this question asked me by a fruit grower. Please answer it: 'I send grapes to the Montreal market and pay two cents per pound duty, and buy a team of horses there for my farm work and pay 25 per cent. duty on the horses. Would not Free-trade be better for me?'"

Your friend says that he pays the duty on the grapes. Well, that is a Canadian tariff beyond the power of the United States to alter. Undoubtedly he would be benefited if his products were admitted free to the Canadian market, just as Canadians would profit if we admitted their products free to our markets. There is very little room for controversy on this point. It is the corner stone of the recently negotiated Brazilian treaty, and the foundation of Mr. Blaine's reciprocity policy. But so long as Canada chooses to levy that duty of two cents a pound on grapes, your friend must continue to pay it before he can enter the Montreal market. So much for the grape duty. Now about the duty on the horses.

Your friend says he pays the duty on the grapes. Then the Canadian must pay the duty on the horses. Your friend cannot dodge this conclusion. The fact that he is the one who actually hands the duty to the customs officer does not alter the case. The Canadian who sold the horses paid the duty just as surely as your friend paid the duty on his grapes. And this is how he did it:

Suppose the team cost in Canada $300. The duty added makes the cost to the fruit grower $375 at his farm in New York. We can safely assume that there was any number of equally desirable teams to be had at home. Why did he go to Canada for his horses? Because the Canadian was willing to sell them at a price so far below the price upon similar American horses that, with the duty added, they cost no more than the American horses would cost. That is, the Canadian horse dealer threw off from the price of his horses the seventy-five dollars duty in order to entice the American purchaser.

Now, if there were no duty on horses, do you suppose that the Canadian would sell his horses for $300 when he could get $375 across the border? You certainly must give him credit for more common sense. On the other hand, if we should declare Free-trade in horses with Canada, how long do you suppose it would be before Montreal would be swarming with Yankee horse dealers, all looking for those $375 teams, which could be bought for $300? And what would be the immediate result of the competition of these numerous bidders for the few Canadian horses that could be placed on the market? The price would jump to a point at which a purchase of Canadian horses would at most only pay for the trouble and expense of the journey and the transportation of the team to the states. But what a glorious thing this boom in the horse market would be for the Canadian? Is it not clear that he is the one who would be benefited by the removal of the duty on horses, just as your friend would be benefited by the removal of the duty on grapes? Is it not equally clear that the present difference in the price of New York and Canadian horses is due to the existence of the 25 per cent. tariff which keeps them out of the American market? This difference, which is simply the amount of the duty, is charged to the Canadian, whether he brings his horses to the United States or your friend goes to Montreal after them.

Undoubtedly it would be a fine thing for your friend if he alone were privileged to sell and buy across the Canadian border without any obstructing tariffs. So it would be a personal benefit to you if you alone had the privilege of buying the cheap panper labor goods of Europe without paying any duty. When the same privileges are extended to all, however, the case is different. Prices would work just as when the little army of Yankee horse dealers rushed to Montreal after the cheap horses.

Besides all this, the question arises, Would one under Free-trade be able to buy even if prices were low? The question takes added force from the fact, known to every one, that the people who live in the very shadow of the great factories which turn out the cheapest goods are least able to buy them. A carriage ride is a far greater luxury among Canadians than in this country, for all their cheap horses. Seek through the whole world and you will find the country of the cheapest prices contains most want, misery and degradation.

When your friend buys a Canadian team, even if he is benefited by the transaction, yet his neighbor in New York, who has a team to sell, is injured in having the demand for horses supplied from Montreal. Thus you see that when the question is considered in its bearing on the entire community the whole broad tariff controversy is opened up. On our side of the question we have the ever present, practical and all powerful argument that under our Protective system, with its somewhat higher priced commodities and much higher wage rates, we have prospered as no nation ever did, and our people are the best fed, best clothed and most intelligent on the planet. No Free-trade or low priced country can show a parallel.

Today, in the markets of this country, the commodities that enter into the daily life of the people, without a single exception, are cheaper than they were on Sept. 1, 1890, and cheaper than they have ever been before in the history of the country. At the same time the agricultural products bring better prices than they did at the close of the Fiftieth congress.—From Speech of Congressman

FRUITS OF THE NEW TARIFF.

Foreign Industries Coming to America by the Dozen.

We present below a sample lot of the kind of news items with which the trade papers abound since the tariff went into effect:

Robert Dawson, a representative of an English syndicate, accompanied by F. Draper, of New York, who recently purchased the William Shafer farm at Willington, visited that town last week. The agent prospected for a site on the Willimantic river, near the New London Northern railroad track, between the Willington and South Willington stations. The land borders a fine water privilege The plant will have a capital of $250,000, employing 400 hands for the manufacture of thread and lace.

The English syndicate which proposes to locate a mill at Willimantic, Conn., will manufacture Nottingham lace goods. The mill will run night and day, and will employ three sets of hands, thirty men each.

A big shipment of machinery is expected in Bridgeport, Conn., in a few days, for the Sir Titus Salts company, limited, of England, which, as already mentioned in these columns, expects to open a factory in Bridgeport for the manufacture of plushes. The new shop will employ from 400 to 600 men.

A New York and Philadelphia plate glass manufacturing syndicate, which will make nothing but a high grade of plate glass and will employ 600 men, has decided on a site at Christy Park, near McKeesport, Pa., for a plant that will cost $1,500,000.

A new industry to be established in Woonsocket, R. I., is the Novelty Fabrics company, which, with a capital of $100,000, will start a knit goods factory.

A seal plush manufacturer from Bradford, England, will erect a large factory at Utica, N. Y.

Gotthold Koerner, the prominent manufacturer of hosiery of Chemnitz, is in New York. He says that manufacturers in Germany are arranging their makes and prices so as to hold their American trade.

Negotiations were closed recently by which a large linoleum factory comes to Muskegon, Mich., from Manchester, England. There are but three other linoleum factories in the United States. Under the McKinley bill it is thought cheaper to manufacture the material in this country than to import it.

We also occasionally meet a paragraph like this:

Mitchell & Sheppard, of Bradford, England, have made an assignment. Liabilities placed at £83,000. The firm was engaged in the manufacture of alpaca, mohair, woolen and worsted goods, and its failure is attributed to the operation of the McKinley bill.

This last does not bring us so much gratification as the others. But our justification for the hardships imposed upon foreign manufacturers by our new tariff is the ever growing list of new industries in our own country. These foreign establishments were built up and supported by appropriating to themselves the trade of our people, and if to reclaim our own bears hard upon them we extend to them our sympathy and offer them the privilege of moving over here, but we can go no further.

Who Pays the Tariff.

[New York Times Editorial Column Day after Day.]

THE TARIFF IS A TAX.

[New York Times News Columns, Feb. 21.]

A statement issued by the department of agriculture, giving the exports to the United States from Canada for the year 1890, shows that the dominion exported $11,219,043 worth of agricultural products to the United States last year. The average rate of duty collected by the United States customs upon agricultural products is about 20 per cent., and it is easy to prove from the speeches of Sir John Macdonald and other Conservative leaders that the duties imposed by the Americans upon Canadian products exported to the United States come out of the pockets of the Canadian farmers. Hence we find that during the fiscal year 1890 no less than $2,243,800—that is, 20 per cent. of $11,219,043—went into the Washington treasury which would have gone into the pockets of Canadian farmers if the dominion enjoyed unrestricted reciprocity.

Putting aside all theories, every lover of progress must see with profound regret the introduction here of any element which will lessen wages. The mainspring of our progress is high wages—wages at such a level that the workingman can spare his wife to preside over a home, can command leisure, go to lectures, take a newspaper, and lift himself from the deadening level of mere toil. That dollar left after all the bills are paid on Saturday night means education, independence, self respect, manhood; it increases the value of every acre near by, fills the town with dwellings, opens public libraries and crowds them, dots the continent with cities and cobwebs it with railways. The one remaining dollar insures progress and guarantees millions to its owner, better than a score of statutes. It is worth more than a thousand colleges, and makes armies and police superfluous.—Wendell Phillips.

He Was Mistaken.

He—I know, Miss Kajones, that it looks like great presumption for me to speak of love to you. I have neither youth nor good looks. I am poor, uneducated and have no influential friends. I have nothing that can attract the admiration of a young lady.

She—You are mistaken, Mr. Whackster. I admire your magnificent nerve.—Chicago Tribune.

An Appropriate Name.

Garrulous Stranger (on a train)—My wife's name was Wood. What was yours?

Crusty Old Bachelor—I guess mine's name was "wouldn't." I didn't get her.—Washington Star.

Cora's Hint to Jake.

Jake Simpson—What is your favorite tree, Miss Cora?

Cora Bellows (at 11 p. m.)—The maple.

"Why is it?"

"Because," yawning, "it leaves early."—New York Herald.

Logic in Cab Drivers.

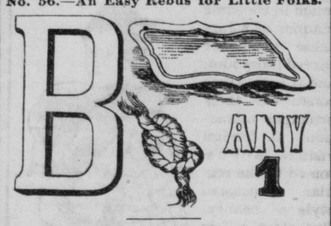
"What! You charge me two marks for the little distance that you have driven me?"

"I beg your pardon. How could I help it that the distance was so short?"—Fliegende Blatter.

No. 55.—One of the Best of Old Riddles.

God made Adam out of dust,
But thought it best to make me first;
So I was made before the man,
To answer God's most holy plan.
My body he did make complete,
But without arms or legs or feet;
My ways and actions did control,
And I was made without a soul!
A living being I became,
And Adam gave to me my name;
Then from his presence I withdrew,
And more of Adam never knew.
I did my maker's laws obey,
From them I never went astray.
Thousands of miles I run, 'tis clear,
Yet seldom on the land appear.
That God's full purpose you may see
He put a living soul in me,
Which thence anon he did reclaim
And took from me that soul again.
But when from me that soul was fled,
I was the same as when first made;
And without hands or feet or soul
I travel now from pole to pole.
No fear of death doth trouble me,
For happiness I cannot see;
To heaven I shall never go,
Nor to the grave, nor hell below.
The Scriptures I cannot believe,
If right or wrong, I can't conceive,
Although my name therein is found.

No. 56.—An Easy Rebus for Little Folks.



No. 57.—Charades.

1. My first is "to plunder." My second is a preposition. My whole is a singing bird which comes early in the spring.

2. My first is a rod used by masons in mixing hair with mortar. My second, an instrument used for boring, usually by means of a brace. My whole is a small rodent which burrows in the earth.

No. 58.—Two Strings to His Bow.

Make sense of the following:

HO!
WHAP
PYCO, ULDI!
BE WIT. HE. IT.
HER! WE. RE TOT: HER.
DE ARC. HARM. ERA. WAY.
BUT W! HEN. YOUTH. US.
TE: A SE MET. O! GET
HER TONE IT! HER?
A.W. OR D.W.
ILL IS.
AY!

No. 59.—Letter Rebuses.

(1) E D / F O

(2) C / servat / y

No. 60.—Omissions.

Fill the blanks indicated by dashes with words pronounced alike:

Mr. Jones had finished haying, his —— were crowded full of hay, and it was with a feeling of profound satisfaction that he went to his old fashioned —— covered desk for the money with which to pay off his hired men before discharging them. That evening, the moon being at the full, he harnessed up his —— and he and his wife took a long, delightful drive. The next morning he again invited his wife to ride, but this time he took her to his yacht that was moored at the foot of the lawn and they spent an enjoyable day on the water, entering some of the beautiful —— of that region. As he, at night again, moored his vacht at its tiny wharf and returned to his pleasant home he felt that he coveted the wealth of no —— of Turkey.

No. 61.—What are Their Ages,

"When I arrive at your present age," said A to B, "our united ages will be sixty-three years."

"And," said B to A, "I am now twice as old as you were when I was the age you are."

What are their ages?

No. 62.—The Fortune Teller's Art.

My first is a tree growing in a warm land,
'Tis also a part of a fair lady's hand;
Add to it a verb—the most common you know;
Last of all take a word that, alone, doth show
That to do something you do endeavor,
With it for a motto you may succeed ever.

The fortune teller, by aid of me,
Will give you a glimpse of futurity.

No. 63.—Decapitations.

1. Behead to fidget and leave a cutaneous disease.
2. Relating to hours and leave pertaining to the mouth.
3. Eminence and leave a number.
4. A strong strap or cord and leave to vary.
5. A fish and leave wandering.

To Push a Person's Head Through a Ring.

Produce an ordinary ring, say a curtain ring, and offer to push Miss Jones' head through it, if she is willing to submit to the operation, which you assure her will not hurt. Miss Jones having consented, you put the ring on your finger and push Miss Jones' head while your finger is through the ring.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 47.—Numerical Enigma: "The pen is mightier than the sword."

No. 48.—Illustrated Rebus: "Hope never spreads her golden wings but on unfathomable seas."

No. 49.—Can You Name It? Heart's-ease.

No. 50.—Easy Word Squares:

L a m b	C o a t	L i o n
a r e a	o n c e	i n t o
m e l t	a c m e	o t t o
b a t h	t e e s	n o o n

No. 51.—Rhyming Decapitations: 1. Brooks, rooks. 2. Pride, ride. 3. Mend, end. 4. Done, one.

No. 52.—Who is the owner? Peacocks do not lay eggs.

No. 53.—Puzzlers' Arithmetic: 1. S-even. 2. F-our. 3. Eight-y. 4. H-eight. 5. D-one. 6. Of-ten. 7. Ca nine. 8. Ten-t.

No. 54.—Curtailments: Mode-l. Poke-r. Pop-e. Hug-e. Pug-h. Withe-r.

GASTRONOMIC TIDBITS.

There is a new salad called "rustic." It is made of watercress, onions and celery.

Before they are cooked, the test of fresh or green smelts is a decided odor of the festive cucumber.

It is a complaint that food portions at some European hotels have become too small for enjoyment.

Those who want to dream of ancestors whom they have never seen have only to take a second help of fig pudding.

Cocks' combs and other parts of the domestic fowl are imported from France in glass and find favor among American epicures.

The utilization of horse meat for food increases in both France and Germany, where, perhaps, fastidious eaters do not predominate.

So called Russian fried potatoes which some hotels serve for breakfast are unknown in czardom, and if they were would be hastily repudiated.

American oysters, game and fruit, also cheese, are quite the fad at London dinner parties, if we are to believe a correspondent who has been "dining out." None of these things suffer from prejudice.

The English mode of cooking the far famed whitebait of the Thames is to mix them through a batter of eggs and meal, put them into a bag and cook in boiling hot fat. Then it is that they are "simply delicious."

In selecting fish, says Goddard's book on marketing, choose only those which are firm and stiff, with lively red gills, eyes full and clear and fine form. The sooner fish are cooked after taken from the water the better.

In these days of so many alleged cures for consumption, oysters are commended and are given to consumptive patients because they contain iodine. The treatment is quite common in the south.—New York Mail and Express.

THEATRICAL CHAT.

W. H. Crane has begun his traveling season. He will play only "The Senator" during the present tour.

Count Tolstoi has written a satire in dramatic form of the vanity and folly of the Russian nobles. It is called the "Fruits of Science."

The recent operation on Sig. Campanini's throat has completely restored his voice, and his singing is now fully up to the high standard of former years.

During a recent engagement of Clara Morris in Sioux City, the Typographical union of that town presented her with a handsome souvenir as a token of their esteem.

William Hanlon, of the firm of Hanlon Brothers, the proprietors of the "Superba," is, it is said, about to patent a new arrangement for the stage which will do away with what is known as the "star" trap.

Mr. Marion Kerner, who has recently returned from Ober-Ammergau with views showing the scenes and characters in the presentation of the Passion Play, will begin a series of lectures illustrating the sacred drama.

Lawrence Barrett is so well satisfied with his latest production, "Guido Ferranti," that he has not as yet chosen a successor. Edwin Booth, who was an interested spectator on the first night, feels convinced that Oscar Wilde has written a fine play.

Bronson Howard's new play, which is about completed, will probably attract more attention than the work of any modern living dramatist. His name is now more prominently before the English speaking world than that of any other writer.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

Crushed morocco is the very newest material for covering bags and all fancy leather goods.

The very latest in photograph frames are those that show a combination of tortoise shell and silver.

Decidedly unique are the new spoons, the chased hands of which are pierced until they produce quite a lacelike effect.

The long chains of twenty odd years ago have returned to us, and with them comes the old slide chain with jeweled slide.

A novelty in cigarette cases is shaped like a portmanteau, opening in the center and disclosing its contents neatly packed on either side.

Costly trifles are bonbon dishes in silver. Modern patterns are heart shaped with pierced borders. Silver shells are also used as bonbon trays.

The very latest in cut glass scent bottles has a silver bird perched on the stopper. On pressing the latter the bird emits a spray of perfume from its beak.

The watch is making itself quite at home in all sorts of odd places. We find it in umbrella handles, the tops of inkstands, in calendars, and hidden away in the heart of rose pendants.

In much of the new jewelry, diamonds and pearls have changed places, pearls forming the piece de resistance of the ornament and the diamonds serving as an enhancement of their beauty.

A convenience for the smoking room is the self adjusting lamp in silver. It comes in various forms, in all of which the arrangement is such that the light remains always at the top, in whatever position the lamp may be held.—Jeweler's Circular.

RULES FOR GOOD HEALTH.

Eat plain food.

Be regular with your habits.

Begin your morning meal with fruit.

Wear woolen clothing the year round.

Don't go to work immediately after eating.

It is safer to filter and boil drinking water.

Keep the feet comfortable and well protected.

Be moderate in the use of liquids at all seasons.

Exercise in open air whenever the weather permits.

If possible go to bed at the same hour every night.

Brush your teeth at least twice a day, night and morning.

In malarious districts do your walking in the middle of the day.

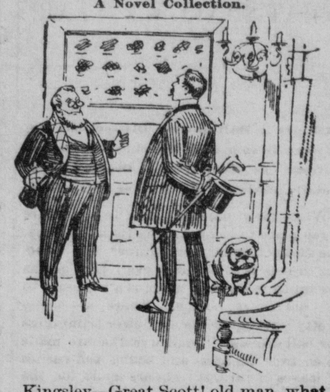
Don't worry; it interferes with the healthful action of the stomach.

A sponge bath of cold or tepid water should be followed by friction with towel or hand.

See that your sleeping rooms and living rooms are well ventilated, and that sewer gas does not enter them.

You must have interesting occupation in vigorous old age. Continue to keep the brain active. Rest means rust.—Herald of Health.

A Novel Collection.



Kingsley—Great Scott! old man, what under the sun are those bits of rags in that frame?

Bettison—That, my boy, is Towser's private collection of trouserings, sampled from the various insurance, lightning rod, tree and book agents who have called.—Puck.

Logical.

A small boy who happened to bruise his leg said to his mother:

"Oh, mamma, how awfully it must be hurt to be a colored man."

"Hurt, my dear? Why, what do you mean?"

"Why, don't you know, I tumbled down this morning and made that black spot on my leg, and it's just as sore as it can be all the time."—The Ram's Horn.

Everything in Season.

Store Boy—Anything more for me to do now, sir?

Merchant—Let's see. The backbone of winter is broken, and it's about time for the sap to begin running in the maple trees. Get a damp cloth and wipe the flyspecks off those cans of maple sirup.—New York Weekly.

Childish Simplicity.

As the family is about to sit down to dinner the news of the death of an aunt is received. Suddenly little Emilie asks, looking longingly at the well filled plate:

"Papa, must we cry now, or can we wait till we have eaten dinner?—Fliegende Blatter.

A Fatal Spree.

De Mascus—Is it true that Jaily is off on a blowout?

St. Agedore—Partly true, yes. He's dead.

"How?"

"Blew out the gas."—St. Joseph News.

Profit and Loss.

Rowne de Bout—Prepare to be surprised. I met Upson Downes this morning, and he had dollars!

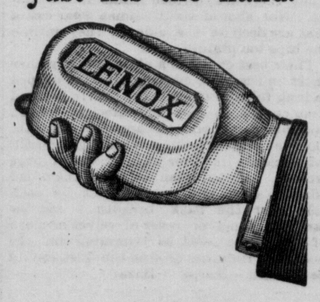
Hoffman Howse—I'm not surprised at all—that is, if you met him shortly after he left me!—Puck.

Rather Difficult.

Tom—It is almost impossible to control a habit!

May—Yes; particularly a riding habit.—New York Herald.

"Just fits the hand."



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Cut this out for further reference.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

TRADESMAN:
THIS NEWSPAPER
CIRCULATES IN THE HOMES
OF PEOPLE BUYING THE
KIND OF GOODS YOU MAY
HAVE TO SELL.
MORAL:
INVITE THEM TO YOUR STORE

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OF EVERY KIND CAN BE FOUND AT:
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ERIE STREET, MASSILLON, O.
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Call Soon, for the Demand for hose Lengths is Very Large

WHY DO YOU COUGH?
Do you know that a little cough is a dangerous thing? Are you aware that it often fastens on the lungs and far too often runs into Consumption and ends in Death? People suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption will all tell you that
"IT STARTED WITH A COLD."
Can you afford to neglect it? Can you trifle with so serious a matter? Are you aware that
DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY
for Coughs, Colds and Consumption is beyond question the greatest of all Modern Remedies? It will stop a Cough in one night. It will check a Cold in a day. It will prevent Croup, relieve Asthma and cure Consumption if taken in time, "You can't afford to be without it." A 25 cent bottle may save you $100 in Doctor's bills—may save your life! Ask ——— suggist for it, or write to W. H. Hooker & Co., 46 West Broadway, New York, for book.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.
The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

A Fine Assortment of Buggies, all Styles at Young's

CHAMBERLAIN'S
Eye and Skin Ointment.
A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed 25 and 50 cent boxes for sale by

THE
WEST SIDE
GROCERY
Is the best place to purchase anything and everything in the
Grocery
—AND—
Provision
Line. In addition to the especial convenience to those who live west of the river, we make prices that make it an object to come from all corners of the city.
Goods may be ordered by telephone, and will be promptly delivered.
ED. HERING,
132 and 134, West Tremont Street.
MASSILLON, O

RUSSELL & CO.,
MASSILLON, OHIO,
Builders of
Plain and Automatic Engines
BOILERS,
Threshing Machines
AND ENGINES,
HORSE POWERS,
Saw Mills, Etc.

The First National Bank.
MASSILLON, OHIO.
S. HUNT, President,
GEO. HARSH, Vice President.
C. STEESE, Cashier.
J. M. SCHUCKERS, Asst. Cashier
Capital Stock and Surplus $250,000.
Interest Bearing Certificates Issued

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK.
JOSEPH COLEMAN, President.
J. H. Hunt, Cashier.
Does a General Banking Business
Interest paying Certificates of Deposit Issued.
South Erie Street,
MASSILLON OHIO

FINE PHAETONS
I will have finished and Ready for Sale on April 11th, the largest and finest assortment of Phaetons ever exhibited in the city. This work is of my own manufacture and is thoroughly reliable. Better value for the price cannot be given. CHAS. E. ARCHER.

ARE YOU AWAKE?

Live people are doing their buying now! Because they know that now they have first choice of the finest! And the finest is found here! Everything bright, fresh, new, and therefore durable. None of the old, by-gone styles that others have to offer. We sold out all our stock in the old store. The new is chuck full of new goods for you at the lowest prices in this country.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP

Because you bought somewhere else before is no reason why you should buy there now! We can beat any clothier in this town on price, or style, or size of stock to choose from—and that means that you are missing your money if you miss us. For we save you every way! Our stylish new spring suits and overcoats are the admiration of everybody. Ask the best dressed men you see: "Where did you buy?" and the answer will be "Goodharts'" nine times out of ten.

ONE PRICE

MEANS ONE PRICE HERE. You are not asked two prices at the start off, and then sold in every sense by the apparent taking off of quarter NO! Everything here is marked in plain figures. Everything is marked at prices below the very lowest the double price stores will give you, even after an hour's haggling and waste of time. Seen our superb window yet? It's worth coming a long ways to look at. And call in and ask to see the splendid spring styles of clothing, hats, caps and furnishing goods that we have inside.

GOODHART'S MODEL ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

Northwest orner Main and Erie Streets, Massillon.

TOO LATE.

A Cablegram Instructing Baron Fava to Withhold His Letter of Recall.

Rudini's Message Asks Nothing but Prompt Proceedings Against the Lynchers.

Indemnity Due the Families of the Victims in the Italian Trouble at New Orleans — The Italian Government Severely Ridiculed by American Citizens, Who Volunteer Their Services in Case of War—Ex-Confederates of Kansas City Aroused.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A correspondent has received from a prominent official, an explanation of the vacillating course which Italy has pursued in first recalling Minister Fava and threatening war, and then meekly admitting, by a dispatch from Premier Rudini to Marquis Imperiali, that Secretary Blaine has all along been ready to make proper reparation for the killing of the Italians, and that Italy's action has been too hasty. The explanation is that from the time when Baron Fava first received instructions to present his letter of recall until the day he did so, he was earnestly urging his government to delay taking such an important step, and holding out promises of an amicable settlement of the controversy. This course he followed for nine or ten days. On Tuesday the baron was peremptorily ordered to delay no longer. He therefore presented his instructions to Secretary Blaine. He returned to his lodgings, and was astounded to find there a cablegram instructing him to withhold his letter of recall untill the receipt of further orders. It was too late, however, as the news of his recall had been officially promulgated and spread world wide. The date of this inoperative telegram shows that it was decided upon after the return of Premier Rudini to Rome and after his interview with Minister Porter. It will be remembered that Rudini was absent from Rome for two or three days during the pendency of the negotiations between Baron Fava and Secretary Blaine, and while Minister Porter was attempting to have Minister Fava's appeals for delay listened to. It is therefore perfectly plain in the light of this explanation, and the dispatch from Rudini to Imperiali, that on Tuesday last the Italian government became convinced that it had made a mistake, and after two days' reflection they determined that the course of wisdom was to officially admit it.

Answer to Blaine's Letter.

Premier Rudini's message in reply to Secretary Blaine's note is addressed to the Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla, the secretary of the Italian legation at Washington. In it the premier says that Italy has asked nothing but a prompt institution of the regular judicial proceedings against the guilty parties at New Orleans. He adds that it would have been absurd to claim punishment for the offenders without the guarantees afforded by a regular trial. The diplomatic incident, the Italian premier says, in concluding, can only be considered closed when the federal government has declared in precise terms that prosecutions will be commenced. In the meantime the Italian government takes cognizance of the federal government's declaration acknowledging the fact that compensation is due to the families of the victims by virtue of the treaty existing between the two countries.

ITCHING FOR A FIGHT.

Some War Talk in Tennessee—Ex-Confederates to Secretary Blaine.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., April 4.—On the streets but little is heard except war talk. The general sentiment is that Minister Porter, in Italy, submitted to an insult when he allowed the Italian minister to talk to him about changes in our constitution, so that Secretary Blaine might give assurances that the lynchers would be punished. The Italians are the subject of ridicule here and the spirit is one of defiance. The Knoxville military companies will offer their services to the secretary of war in case of need.

A Kansas City dispatch says: The Ex-Confederate Social and Benevolent association, at its meeting Friday, sent the following telegram:

To Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington:

We, the Ex-Confederate Social and Benevolent Association of Kansas City, Mo., express the hope that in your official dealings with the Italian government it will not be forgotten that the form of our government is entire satisfactory to the people who made it, and that as to maintaining the integrity, honor and dignity of this government, there is no division of sentiment among its people.

[Signed]
JOSEPH W. MERCER, President.
GEORGE B. SPRATT, Secretary.

Rudini's Reply Not for Publication.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—It was stated by Secretary Blaine yesterday that he would positively not make public any communications concerning Italian matters. The reply of Marquis di Rudini to Mr. Blaine's note in answer to Baron Fava's notice of recall is in Mr. Blaine's hands, and this, he says, will not be made public for the present.

ERASTUS WIMAN'S LIBEL SUIT.

Miss Woods Brings Suit for $50,000 Damages—The Trial.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The trial of Miss Henrietta Woods' suit against Erastus Wiman, for $50,000 for damages for libel, was begun in the circuit court in Brooklyn yesterday. It arises out of Mr. Wiman's efforts to have imprisonment for debt abolished by law. In support of this bill pamphlets were printed containing statements from judgment debtors who complained of the severity of the existing statute, and also setting forth their individual stories. Among the other statements was one by Terrence Monett, who was in jail for failing to pay a judgment obtained against him by Miss Woods in a breach of promise suit. In his statement Monett said a number of things that reflected much upon Miss Woods' character, hence the suit.

THE BUSINESS BAROMETER.

Bad Weather and Labor Troubles Affect Trade Somewhat, but Much Better Prospects for the Future.

NEW YORK, April 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: The actual condition of business does not improve, however hopeful the anticipation warranted. Unfavorable weather has prevailed over a wide area, affecting local trade and making country roads still more difficult. Labor troubles are becoming an important factor, strikes having begun at many localities in the building trades and the great coke strike having resulted in riots and the calling out of troops. The volume of all kinds of money in circulation is $11,641,145 greater than a month ago, and $12,586,412 greater than a year ago. Practically the entire increase in March has been in silver certificates and new silver notes and the amount of gold certificates out has been reduced by exports of coin. Money is temporarily closer at some points on account of the April settlements, but at nearly all the interior markets quiet and comparatively easy. The failures for the first quarter of 1891 have been 3,545 in number, against 3,223 last year, and the liabilities $42,167,631, against $37,852,968, in the United States, but more than the entire increase, both in number and liabilities appears in the southern states alone. The eastern and middle states report fewer failures and smaller liabilities than last year, but the western states report nearly as much increase. In Canada the number of failures has been 575, against 685 last year, but the liabilities are $6,048,234, against $5,529,349 last year.

Iron does not mend at all, for in confidence that strikes will soon end consumers are waiting. The lowest prices on record are made by some works for bar iron, and structural moves slowly, while wrought pipe is terribly demoralized. Pig iron is duller than for years, and buyers generally hold off as to rails, disliking to help the combination. Coal is flat, official prices being about 15 cents above last year, but with some cutting. A better tone is seen in copper, and speculation has advanced tin and lead a shade. The woolen manufacture is doing fairly, but reports from the west are that growers look for high prices on the new clip of wool, which the present market for goods does not warrant. The boot and shoe trade is dull and eastern shipments fall below last year's each week at present. The rubber speculators have put new Para at 90 cents and the syndicate claims to hold 2,500, the world's consumption being called 1,500 monthly.

Speculation in breadstuffs does not abate, and with sales of 33,000,000 bushels here wheat is 1½ cents higher than a week ago. Corn is a shade lower and oats unchanged, but pork is 50 cents per barrel higher and lard a quarter of a cent per pound. Cotton has not changed, and trading is light: coffee is an eighth stronger, and oil three-eighths, with small sales. The new tariff has taken effect as to raw sugar, and the price is now 3.12, against 5.19c a week ago, while granulated is selling at 4¼, against 6¼c last week. The averages of all prices is a shade lower than a week ago.

Failures during the last seven days number, for the United States, 211; Canada, 32; total, 243, as compared with a total of 256 last week and 275 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 206, representing 189 failures in the United States and 17 in the Dominion of Canada.

HERE'S THE DANDY.

Of What Relation Are These Children to One Another?

MEMPHIS, April 4.—Charles Jahnke was married here yesterday for the fifth time, and his bride is Mrs. Lizzie Perche, being her third time. The groom is 55 and the bride 30 years old, and both are well to do. Three of Mr. Jahnke's five spouses were widows when he captured them, and all three of his bride's husbands were widowers. Jahnke has two dhildren by different wives and one stepson contributed by one of the widows he married. His new wife brings him two more stepchildren by different husbands. The happy couple are somewhat bothered to know what relationship all these children will bear to one another and what would be the result to their children in case they should intermarry hereafter.

ORDERS TO SHOOT.

The Governor's Command to Troops if the Rioters Do Not Obey.

The Scene of the Recent Tragedy in the Coke Regions Now Presents a Military Appearance.

The Entire Coke Country Turns Out to Attend the Funeral of the Victims—The Story of the Trouble—Several Coke Plants in Operation — Labor Leaders Say the Strike Will be Continued More Determinedly Than Ever —A Big Meeting at Mount Pleasant.

MT. PLEASANT, PA., April 4.—With the arrival of the troops, the fears of further mob violence were dispelled. The excitement has not abated, however, neither has the rain. The strikers are quiet; they will offer no violence as a body in this neighborhood, but the wise ones say the trouble is not ended. The leaders are fighting for position and power; the men are fighting to maintain them in their positions, and for what they claim is principle. The leaders of the district are all busy preparing for the inquest. They and their attorney, James S. Beacon, are watching the proceedings with unceasing vigil. They believe they see a great coup in the tactics of prosecuting the deputies and managers, and will pursue this policy to the end. This work, however, will only claim a portion of their attention; there is other work to be done.

Some Plants Unprotected.

While the troops in this neighborhood will command peace here, other plants are unprotected. With the strikers' knowledge of the byways and shortcuts of the country, they can reach a point and complete a raid even before the cumbersome militia could move. Then, it is argued that there is no use for two regiments at this point. Gen. Wiley has taken this matter under consideration, and it is possible that the Eighteenth regiment may be moved over or beyond the Yough river. He is in direct communication with the authorities, and will be kept fully advised of every move. A special train will remain at his command which will enable him to move a battalion or a company at short notice.

Obsequies at Scottdale.

The dead were buried with as much ceremony as though they had been potentates, and 10,000 men followed the seven coffins to the graves. Secretary Parker issued notice to every worker in the region to attend the obsequies at Scottdale to-day. The bodies were followed by workers from the Mt. Pleasant branch railroad to Scottdale. They ordered eighteen cars for this purpose. At Scottdale they were joined by workers from every plant in the region. The funeral called together a larger number of men than ever gathered together in this region. The procession proceeded to the cemetery, where all the leaders made orations, the character of which may easily be imagined.

Ordered to Fire.

The official order from the adjutant general's office calling out the troops of the Tenth and Eighteenth regiments to go to Mt. Pleasant under command of Gen. Wiley contains this significant paragraph: "When all other means of quieting the riot and retaining order have been exhausted, the officer commanding the troops shall notify the rioters that they will be fired upon unless they promptly disperse. Should they not disperse the order to fire shall be deliberately given. Every soldier will be expected to fire with effect, and the firing will be continued until the mob disappears."

ALL QUIET AT SCOTTDALE.

Several Coke Plants in Operation Without Molestation.

SCOTTDALE, PA., April 4.—The intense excitement among the strikers at this point has somewhat subsided. The awful tragedy at Morewood seems to weigh heavily upon them and will doubtless have much to do with the future course pursued in the strike.

Everthing is reported quiet in the region at all other places. At Jimtown an increased force of men are at work. Twelve cars of coke were shipped from there yesterday, and the shipment was increased. About 200 ovens are now in blast. Adelaide is running nearly half full.

The Cora plant, of Newmeyer & Sons, has started up full, also the Clarissa mines, of Cochran & Sons. The Nellie plant, of the same company, is running with 150 ovens in blast.

Coalbrook, of the McClure company, is still running full, unmolested, as is also the Mutual works, on the Youngwood branch. Rainey's three works and the Fairchance plant are being operated openly with non-union men, and are running full.

The Dunbar company, which started their Ferguson plant under a peace arrangement with the mine workers organization, at the old rate of wages, have reduced their men to the rate offered in the sliding scale posted by the Frick and McClure companies.

Robert Watchorn, ex-secretary of the national organization, arrived in the region yesterday, and is now at the Morewood works. It is given out that he will make an effort to get a compromise between the operators and the men, but the prospects are not encouraging. The present attitude of the operators now would indicate that the men delayed too long in asking, and created too much trouble to secure any concessions for the compromise. The general feeling is that if Watchorn fails to secure a peaceful conference any hope for the men is practically beyond reason.

LABOR LEADERS TALK.

They Say the Strike Will Go On—A Meeting at Mt. Pleasant.

MT. PLEASANT, PA., April 4.—Ex-Secretary Robert Watchorn and Vice President P. H. Penna, of the United Mine Workers, returned here after holding a conference in Pittsburg, and decided to continue the strike more determinedly than ever. "The killing of these men," said Penna, "has strengthened our position tenfold. We are determined not to lay down. If the operators are to be armed to protect property, and under that pretense shoot down men on the highways, it is time the men were armed to protect their own lives." At a big meeting held here yesterday strong resolutions were adopted denouncing the killing of the men at Morewood. The following telegram has been received by Alexander Jordan, of the strikers' committee, from the Italian consul at Philadelphia: "Impossible for me to come. Denounce the killing to the proper authorities."

Lynch and Ramsay Give Bail.

MT. PLEASANT, PA., April 4.—General Manager Lynch and Superintendent Morris Ramsay appeared before 'Squire McCaleb yesterday and acknowledged service of warrants issued by the strikers' leaders, charging them with accessories before the fact to the felonious shooting of the strikers. They entered bail in the amount of $800 each for a hearing next week.

The Inquest Adjourned.

MT. PLEASANT, PA., April 4.—At the afternoon session of the coroner's inquest two witnesses were heard, and the inquest was then adjourned until next Monday at Greensburg. Ex-Governor Latta is here representing Sheriff Clawson.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The House Grinds Out a Number of Local Bills—Proceedings in the Senate.

COLUMBUS, O., April 4.—The house met at 9 o'clock yesterday and ground out a lot of local bills. Senator Cleveland introduced a bill to prohibit life insurance companies from discrimination in rates on the same class of insurance and prohibiting the giving of rebates and premiums.

Mr. Munsen, of Licking, offered in the house a bill making the stealing of a sheep a felony, and providing severe penalties for malicious killing of sheep belonging to another.

The deficiency bill was introduced. The amount appropriated for deficiency is $111,597. The principal items are: Central insane asylum, $18,000; penitentiary, $29,653; transportation and trial expenses in criminal cases, $10,186,66.

The house passed Carroll's bill relating to indentures of children by trustees of children's homes. It provides township trustees shall visit the child so indentured at least once each year and ascertain its treatment, care and educational privileges afforded such child, and if their investigation develops ill-treatment or neglect, the indenture shall be terminated by the home trustees at once.

Senator Buchanan introduced a resolution congratulating the Michigan legislature on the passage of an act providing for the election of presidential electors by congressional districts. The resolution went over under notice to discuss. The passage of the bill in the Michigan house has awakened the hope of Democrats here, and they will endeavor to secure a full attendance next week for the purpose of passing the Buchanan bill.

Senator Massie introduced a resolution making application to congress to call a constitutional convention to propose a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by popular vote. The resolution went over under the rules.

OHIO'S SHARE.

A Draft for Over Thirteen Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Direct Tax.

CINCINNATI, O., April 4.—A draft for over $1,300,000 made payable to the order of James E. Campbell, governor, was mailed on Thursday by the treasurer of the United States to Governor Campbell. This covers the share of the state of Ohio appropriated by the passage of the direct tax bill during the late session of congress. Governor Campbell not having authorized any person to receive the draft it was forwarded directly to him by mail. He will receive it and indorse it payable to the state treasurer, and it is probable that the available cash in the state treasury will be $1,300,000 more than it was.

Much Pleased.

A musical composer having sent a copy of his new opera and a Stilton cheese to a friend, and received no reply, wrote and asked if the package had arrived.

"Yes, it came to hand," was the answer. "The cheese was magnificent."—Tid-Bits.

A Paradox.

How hard it is in these unhappy days
To keep beyond the line of Falsehood's spell,
Since e'en a proverb, old and hallowed says,
That Truth lies—at the bottom of a well!

SLIGO ELECTION.

Result of the Contest Received With Dissatisfaction by Liberal Leaders.

The Anticipated Rows Did Not Occur and All Passed Off Peacefully.

A Thousand Votes Polled by Illiterate Persons and a Large Number of Spoiled Ballots—Election of the McCarthyite Candidate, Alderman Bernard Collery, of Sligo, Over the Parnellite Nominee, Valentine B. Dillon, Jr., of Dublin.

SLIGO, April 4.—Contrary to general anticipation the election passed off without anything like a serious fracture of the queen's peace having occurred. There was no flourishing of shillalahs, pounding of blackthorns, rushes of police, or charges of cavalry to fill in and round out the exciting Sligo campaign which has resulted in the election of Mr. Alderman Collery to fill the seat in parliament for the northern division of Sligo, made vacant by the death of the former member, Mr. Peter McDonald. Nevertheless, all night long the jaunting cars which conveyed the ballot boxes from out-lying voting precincts to the town hall were escorted into Sligo by formidable escorts of the Royal Irish constabulary, armed with loaded carbines and revolvers. At 7 o'clock in the morning the last of the cars rattled into town, and immediately the work of counting the ballots was begun. It was soon seen that a much lighter vote had been cast than had been anticipated by either Parnellites or their adversaries. The amount of illiteracy displayed by the poll was something astounding, and as the ballots were taken from the boxes, many of them were found in such condition as to compel their being ruled out by the election officers. It is understood that the McCarthyites are the greatest sufferers in this way. The announcement that Mr. Collery's majority was only 400 acted as a wet blanket on the enthusiasm of his friends, and the official count much later showed it to have reached 806 did much to cheer those who had been boasting of a majority against Parnell of anywhere from 1,000 to 2,000.

LIBERAL LEADERS NOT PLEASED.

Mr. Gladstone Surprised by the Strength Parnell Has Shown.

LONDON, April 4.—The result of the election at Sligo has not been received with satisfaction by the Liberal leaders. Mr. Gladstone is said to be surprised as well as disappointed by the strength which Parnell has shown in face of the united efforts of the English Liberal party, the Irish hierarchy and the new National Federation. Parnell is acknowledged to be the representative of a formidable minority, which, while not strong enough to have its own way, is too strong to be treated with anything like indifference. A leading Liberal member of parliament said last evening that the majority was 1,000 short of being decisive. "Nothing could show," he said, "more strikingly the wonderful influence of Parnell than the fact that almost single-handed, with most of his abler lieutenants absent from the country and with the terrible weight of the O'Shea divorce upon him, he should be able to poll such a vote against a popular resident of Sligo with a candidate almost unknown in Sligo and against other united interests, making a combination more powerful to all appearances than any ever before arrayed in an Irish election." The Sligo election has not tended to restore Liberal enthusiasm for home rule, and the general sentiment seems to be, make home rule a secondary issue in English Liberal politics.

THE RUSSIAN ITCH.

A Rigid Quarantine Established on the German Frontier.

LONDON, April 4.—A Berlin dispatch says that a careful quarantine had been established on the German frontier of Posen to keep out Russian Jews afflicted with the Russian itch and other disorders believed to be contagious from coming into Germany. It is stated that even several cases of leprosy have been discovered among the would-be emigrants, and these were of course turned immediately back. It is said that the filthy habits of many of the emigrants are a new revelation to Germans. They do not seem to know what cleanliness is, and the conditions brought to light by the investigations of the quarantine officers are especially shocking. Where emigrants are allowed to pass the frontier a thorough physical cleansing is generally insisted upon. Most of them are said to be destined for America.

Always the Way.

She can speak the modern languages
With fluency and vim;
She can give you Greek and Latin too,
Until your head will swim.
She can repeat what Homer wrote
About the Trojan strife,
But
She can't remember what is trump
To save her little life.
—Washington Post.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

Wolff's ACME Blacking

IS WATERPROOF.
A HANDSOME POLISH.
A LEATHER PRESERVER.
NO BRUSHING REQUIRED.
Shoes can be washed daily.
Used by men, women and children.

Why Alice when did you get a Walnut sideboard? When? Never just this moment finished transforming our old Chestnut one to Walnut, to make it correspond with our other furniture. Did it with

PIK-RON TRADE MARK TRY IT.
A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH.
Sold Everywhere.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.
PIK-RON will stain glassware as well as side boards, and will lacquer tinware.

Macbeth's "pearl top" and "pearl glass" lamp-chimneys do not break from heat, not one in a hundred; they break from accidents.

They are made of clear glass as well as tough, as clear as crystal. They fit the lamps they are made for. Shape controls the draft; they are shaped right. Draft contributes to proper combustion; that makes light; they improve the light of a lamp.

But they cost a dealer three times as much as common chimneys, and, as they do not break, he is apt to be anxious lest they stop his trade. Diminished sales and less profit are not agreeable to him.

There are two sides to the question. Have a talk with him.

Pittsburg. GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC.

JAN KEE

Formerly with Tun Kee in the Minich block and No. 1 East Tremont street, has started a first-class

New Laundry at No. 45 East Main Street

Where he will be prepared to show to the public the finest work in his line. He has the latest improved machinery.
New Shirts, 15c, 2 for 25c Shirts, 10c. Collars, 3c Ladies Collars, 2 for 5c. Cuffs, 4c.

SEE GEORGE SNYDER

Before you buy your

BOOTS AND SHOES

THE WORLD OF WANTS

This column is the best read department in THE INDEPENDENT. The publishers are able to guarantee a careful reading of every advertisement inserted. Its usefulness has been particularly well proven in cases of articles lost and found. Hundreds of dollars worth of missing property has, through this medium, been restored to its owners. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. An even charge of 25 cents is made for six publications, advertisement not to exceed four lines.

LOST.

GLOVES—Pair of gloves on Green street, finder will please leave at Independent Co.'s store, 31-6t

FOUND.

RING—A small gold ring. Owner can have it by calling at the German Catholic school and paying for this notice.

UMBRELLA—Owner of the Umbrella left in A. O. U. M. Hall can get same by calling at Hookway & Foltz's.

FOR RENT.

SALOON—Saloon building on South Canal street, close to the factories. Inquire at 121 South Canal street. 4 6t

HOUSE—Dwelling house on North Hill street Apply at the office of Miss Helen Ryder.

HOUSE—A nine roomed house on East North street opposite the High School building. Large lot with fruit and shade trees. Apply to J. W. McClymonds. 26-t

HOUSE—At 98 East Cherry street, 6 rooms and basement Apply to Henry Snyder at Snyder's shoe store. 10

HOUSE—Containing 7 rooms, rent $9, or can be divided for two families at $5 each. Good water on premises. Call at premises, No. 437 South Erie street. 14 tf

ROOMS—Two upper rooms on the second floor of the Beatty block over No. 2 East Main St. Enquire of H. Beatty, or W. H. McMillan. 23.tf

ROOMS—2 desirable furnished rooms, 12 8South Erie St. Call at house. 26-6t

PLEASE mention The Independent in replying to advertisements under this head.

WANTED

MAN—A reliable man. Steady employment and good pay to the right person. Address Box 139, city.

COOK—A good cook. For particulars apply immediately to Mrs. M. D. Harter, 102 Prospect street 25-6t

GIRL—A good girl for General housework. Inquire of Mrs. C. M. Porter, 44 E. Main. 25-6t

HOUSE—To rent a small house, furnished or unfurnished, in good location. Rent moderate. Address "X" care Independent Co. 25-6t

SECRETARIES and ORGANIZERS—For an assessment order paying $100 in 6 months at an estimated cost of $44 Reputable men and women can secure liberal compensation. Address H. D. Reed, American House, Cleveland. 14

GENTLEMAN in office—Salary $750. Expenses paid here if engaged—Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Box 462 Detroit, Michigan.

LADY in office—Salary $500. Expenses paid here if engaged—Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Box 462, Detroit, Michigan. 1-28sm

For Sale or Rent:

HOUSE—A new house of 5 rooms, elegantly finished interior. Well located, on Richville Avenue. Inquire at 172 Richville Ave. 24-tf

FOR SALE.

BUILDING—A one story frame building, 16 feet wide and 40 feet long, with oak frame and shingle roof, situated on Plum street and must be removed *soon*. For particulars, call on P. Gribble, City Livery office. 4 6t

CARPETS CLEANED on the floor, or the preparation sold by the gallon. Chas. H. Reed, lock box 87, Massillon, O.

LOT—Good level lot on West Tremont street close to the school house plenty of fruit and shade trees, with flagstone pavements. S. Bird, 74 Jarvis avenue.

BLACK MARE, coming four years old; well broke. Will be sold cheap, if sold soon. S. Bird, 74 Jarvis avenue.

PERFECTION TUFTING AND EMBROIDERY Machine. Also, all supplies required for making rugs, tapestries and embroidery. John Barkheimer, 130 S. Summit ave. Ap-12w

HOUSE—Fine new house for sale, located on West Side at a bargain Call on Jonas Lutz, 20-6t

HOUSE A seven room house, No. 19 Wellman street, only five minutes walk from center of town. Any one wishing to purchase, please call at premises. 29-tf

HOUSE—A seven roomed house and bath room also a good stable and other necessary out buildings, cistern, and fruit trees; situated at the corner of Duncan and Green streets. Lot 60x185 feet. Inquire on the premises. fb—t

HOUSE—A six room house, No. 204 N. Clay street, in good repair, also good out building Anyone wishing to purchase should call at premises. For sale cheap. 24-tf

HOUSE AND LOT—Corner Hill and Chestnut street; seven rooms and summer kitchen Lot 80x115; excellent well of water, cistern and city water, Inquire on the premises, No. 93 N. Hill street. 12-tf

HOUSE—At moderate priced, on easy terms, A nine roomed house on east North street, opposite the High school building. Large lot with fruit and shade trees. Apply to J. W. McClymonds. 26-tf

HOUSE AND LOT—With good barn, on West Main street. Inquire of Henry Walters, No. 165, West Main Stieet. 27-6t

JERSEY COWS—Two first-class Jersey cows, Apply to P. G. Albright Administrator. 16

MODERN COTTAGE—One of the healthiest and most desirable locations in town, ten rooms, eight closets and pantry, gas, &c. five minutes walk from postoffice. Inquire at 29 Wellman street of Mrs. J. F. Paul. 6t

ORGAN—6 octave Estey organ. Call at 21 Paul Street Mrs. Rhodes. 23-6t

PIANO—A good square piano. Will sell cheap as I expect to leave town. Mrs. J. F. Paul, No. 22 Wellman street 30-tf

SAND—For plastering purposes, best in the City, and prices the lowest. Inquire at Reeves store of M. E. Biddle, corner Mill and Tremont street. -6t

ONE HORSE, 1 delivery wagon, 1 large refrigerator, 1 elevator, 1 self measuring oil pump and tank. Call at Diethenn's grocery, No. 24 E Main street.

SEE

GEORGE SNYDER

Before you buy your

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 33 EAST MAIN ST.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND

Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Pennyroyal—a recent discovery by an old physician. *Is successfully used monthly*—Safe, Effectual. Price $1, by mail, sealed. Ladies, ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound and take no substitute, or inclose 2 stamps for sealed particulars. Address POND LILY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, 131 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Massillon by Z. T. Baltzly.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE FRESCOER'S ART.

PAINTING IN DISTEMPER AND HOW ACCOMPLISHED.

The Brothers Bryant on Modern Processes—What Skill has Added to the Ancient Palette—The Effects Now Sought After.

Modern fresco painting is the painting of interior surfaces of dwellings and public buildings in colors or tints either in distemper or oil mediums. Colors, after they are finely ground, in their dry state or in water, are incorporated in sizes of either an animal or vegetable nature, are tempera colors, or distemper, as they are commonly called. When linseed oil, varnishes, terpentine and oils of such nature are used for medium as a vehicle to apply colors to surfaces they are termed oil colors. There are also other substances that have been used as a vehicle in colors, and some are said to be numbered among the "lost arts," but these two methods of decorative painting comprise what is called fresco painting of to-day. The influence of different vehicles on colors affords a wide play to the painter's skill; to these and to the differing character arises the varied optical effects from the same colors.

The question is often asked, how should the plastering be left for frescoing? In answer, we would say, it depends upon the effects desired. Frescoing can be done on smooth as well as rough plastering; however, as a rule, plastering left on a sand flote (that is the last coat floted down, with a wood cork or felt flot) is always preferred by fresco painters, and especially in public buildings. A plastered surface finished in the above manner has the same appearance as rough sand paper, and such surfaces properly grounded and prepared and laid in with distemper colors present a most beautiful appearance—soft delicate shades coming out with unsurpassable clearness that cannot be attained with oil colors, and in this respect more pleasing than the real fresco executed in the wet plaster, as it does not present that semi-transparent hue we have described in a former article.

It may be well just here to dwell on the fact that of all obstacles that the fresco painter has to contend with, it is the inferior plastering, which is the foundation of all future work upon it, and yet often the least attention is paid to this branch of building. It is this cause (that of proper tempering, etc.) more than anything else that was the result of the abandonment of the real frescoing in this country.

A prescribed rule cannot be laid down for the preparing of plastered surfaces for the receiving of distemper colors, as the temper of the plaster is so varied, and a good result therefore depends upon the practical judgment of the decorators, which is acquired by close observation and study of the different conditions.

Many so called fresco painters doup the walls with a coat of glue glaze and then wash on size color and call it frescoing. A comparison of it could hardly be made with kalsomining, for it often rubs off before it is finished, and even if it does not at the time, it is often only a matter of a few months, as by the action of the lime upon the animal and vegetable sizes which are used as a medium, it begins to chalk and rub off like dust. Sizing with a varhish of shellac is thought by some to be lasting, but it is only an animal-vegetable product having a tendency to decay.

Experience teaches us, and it is absolutely practical to first thoroughly ground and prepare all plastered surfaces when lime or cement enters into the finishing coat. Several methods are employed, according to the temper of the plastering and the mannsr it is put on. Calcien plaster under most circumstances makes the best ground, which itself being of the same nature as lime and sand (a cement) unites with it and therefore becomes a part of it; and the least important, it is iree from those properties injurious to certain colors which are in lime or cement.

The most delicate pigments can be incorporated in this gypsum ground without injury to them, and it also forms a good body to receive sizes in which different chemical preparations are mixed, which further serves as a protection and gives depth to the colors and tints that follows: Of course the above mentioned was not necessary in the old way of frescoing, as the manner in which it was executed, and the pigments being earth or mineral were not affected by coming into contact with the action of the lime in the mortar.

Science and skillful observing craftsmen have added to the simple palette of the first masters, a great many beautiful colors. Although they possibly have not the permanency of centuries, they far exceed the earth colors in brilliancy and in a greater variety of shades. It therefore stands to reason that the proper preparation of grounds should be made to receiye and protect the numerous colors, which could not be used otherwise, except that of oil in which most all pigments can be used.

Frescoing in oil or in medium, which are called oils are well known to-day to be the most substantial vehicle for colors, whether it be in architectural or mural painting on wood, iron or plastering. In oil, white lead is the body, from which all tints are produced, from the parent color down to the purest white, as chalk, or "terra-alba" is distemper painting. Frescoing in oil is more expensive, because of the mediums that enter into it and being more tedious and slower in its proper application. It can be said to require more practical knowledge and experience than working in distemper.

It is generally supposed by many, at first thought, that decorating in oil must always present a glossy or semi-glossy appearance when finished. This, we all know, is not artistic, as large glossy surfaces are displeasing to the eye. The excluding of even the least presence of a gloss is the object sought, but if the oils are entirely expelled, other mediums that do not leave a gloss must be supplied to bind and give permanency, otherwise they are just as liable to chalk or rub off as weak size colors; but if certain proportions of the oils are left in the mixing of the colors, and other substances are incorporated so as to deaden the gloss the object of permanency is gained, and this is the method employed by the leading decorative artists of to day.

In encaustic painting, as practiced by artists of antiquity, beeswax was used as a medium and as a varnish; but our sole knowledge of it is derived only from writings, as there are no paintings extant which can be called truly encaustic, whereas there are numerous specimens of fresco and tempera painting.

However, it must be admitted that decorations in oil have not that "aerial" effect as in distemper; it is more dull, and to those who are carried away by beauty of color are more apt to be remembered that after all colors are only material.

BRYANT BROS.

WHERE ROLLS THE OREGON.

Sam Rigdon Writes About Portland and the West.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 24.

Your correspondent has noticed on one or two occasions, items in Eastern papers telling of parties who had made a brief visit to the Pacific Northwest and its metropolis, and returned expressing themselves as disappointed with the country. How these people, who only remain long enough to get a glimpse of the country and city, are prepared to pass judgment, is more than I can understand. It is presumed, and in most cases found to be true, that such persons come out here with prodigious ideas, and imagined they could turn over stones and find gold dollars hidden beneath them. They probably arrived here with barely money enough to allow them two meals a day, got into a third rate hotel, met transient boarders like themselves, applied for positions some place, and not finding work, wondered why it was that good berths were not waiting for them. But I notice that the tide of emmigration continues to flow in, and every day the three great trans continental routes terminating here bring in from 200 to 1,000 people, and the greater portion come here to make homes for themselves in this delightful climate and country "where rolls the Oregon."

Speaking of Portland proper, this city has material advantages that make it permanently the metropolis of this new and great country. Steamers from and to all parts of the world arrive and depart from here with full cargoes. Grain is carried to the East and to Europe around the "Horn" and flour is shipped in great quantities to China and Japan. The last congress established Portland as a port of entry and appropriated a large sum of money to establish a depth of thirty feet in the river, to the ocean, and when this work is finished the largest craft built will find easy entrance Two million dollars have been appropriated to improve the city the coming year, and and there is now being built a chamber of commerce of magnificent proportions, a million dollar union depot, and a new city hall, besides many large business blocks and factories, to say nothing of the hundreds of residences that are constantly going up.

Congress has just passed a bill authorizing the construction of a portage railway around the cascades in the Columbia river, which will, when completed, open a large section of country and bring to the port of Portland thousands of tons of freight and grain that must now be hauled over high grade railroads across the Cascade mountains at almost prohibitory rates. Last year there was a wheat blockade for months because of the inability of the railroads to handle it.

The salmon industry is one of no small proportions. Anyone eating canned salmon can form no idea how delicious are the fresh salmon steaks enjoyed by everybody here, where they abound in every stream of any size.

The city is well lighted by electricity, is thoroughly equipped with electric and steam motor and cable transportation lines, and many more are being constructed to accommodate the suburban villages that are springing up on all sides.

The peaks of "Hood," distant sixty miles, St. Helen, and Mt. Adams, 100 and 125 miles away, are plainly seen and on account of the rarified atmosphere seem remarkably near. Mt. Ranier, which is about 150 miles north, can, on particularly clear days, be discerned. During the winter months the thermometer rarely falls below freezing point, and snow is only occasional and for no longer than for it to fall and melt away. The so-called and much talked about rainy season was an agreeable surprise to the writer of this. It is no more disagreeable than an Ohio winter and it does not rain continually as the prevailing opinion seems to have it. Here the wet season is looked upon as a necessity for business and health, and no one stays indoors on account of it. It rains, when it does, very quietly and is mild and warm.

Socially, Portland is fully equal to eastern cities. It has churches and schools advanced to the highest possible standard. Places of amusement flourish. Indeed the average Portlander lives better, enjoys more pleasures, makes more money, and consequently spends more than his eastern brother. A gentleman, originally from New York, but who has lived here several years, said to the writer a few days ago: "For an Easterner, Portland is good enough for a few years, but after that he goes to the seaside with the rest of the people during the summer months and enjoys a continuous picnic." This seems to be the summer fad, and it has grown to such an extent as to seriously interfere with the retail business of the city during the season.

This, though told in a crude way, is a true description of this land of fruits and flowers, and unless the thousands of people who are coming here, turn back before properly studying the situation, as some few others have done, this will be a thickly populated and highly cultiuated region at no far distant day. More rapid than was the clearing of the forests in Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin, where are now broad and rich farms and prosperous cities, will be the settling of Oregon and Washington.

S. G. R.

On Saturday, April 4, that laughing whirlwind of merriment, "Struck Gas," will be presented at the opera house, and no doubt all those who enjoy laughter and jollity will see "Struck Gas" and laugh.

Smith & Rost will have a grand opening at Fred Hose's old stand, in Front street, Saturday night.

Laces and ribbons, an elegant assortment for spring just received at West Side Variety Bazaar.

Ask your dealer for "Enterprise Mill" white loaf flour. Take no other.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Notes of Interest for Massillon Church Goers.

Unless the illness of choir members prevents, much of the Easter music will be sung at St. Timothy's to-morrow.

The Presbyterian congregation voted unanimously in favor of free seats for the next year, from April 1, 1891, to April 1, 1892, and for raising the congregational expenses by personal pledges to be paid weekly.

The Rev. O. W. Schettler will preach his farewell sermon at St. John's church in this city to-morrow.

Regular services at the U. B. church Sunday morning. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. D. G. Davidson, pastor.

Miss Etta Holm, president of the Canton "Y's," will lead the gospel temperance meeting at the "Y" rooms to-morrow at 3 p m. All are welcome.

Methodist Episcopal church, corner Main and East streets: Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. Young people's meeting Sunday evening at 6 A. R. Chapman, pastor.

St. Paul's Lutheran church, North Mill street, S. P. Long, pastor: Sunday school 9.30 a. m; German service 10:30 p. m.; English service 7:30 p. m.; subject, "The Soul's Peace." Come to the house of God.

Services will be held at the Presbyterian church, corner of Hill and Plum streets. Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; young people's meeting Monday evening at 7:30; Sunday school at 9 a. m. The Rev. N. P. Bailey, pastor.

Services at the Christian church, corner East and Oak streets. Sunday school at 9:30 a m; preaching by the pastor at 10:45 a. m.; subject "Let Everything be Done Decently and in Order." Rev. J. E. Pond, of Bethany College, formerly of Canton, will preach at 7:30 p m. A full attendance is desired. C. C. Smith.

North Lawrence.

Robert Brown intends to leave for Arizona in a few days.

Mrs. Pierson, who has been confined to her bed for some time with typhoid malaria' is slowly improving.

Mrs. Wm. Thomas, of Newman, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown.

Mrs. John Mossop and son Thomas will leave for merry old England very soon.

Miss Annie Johnson is visiting friends in Massillon.

Many of our people are of the writer's opinion that injustice is done our town by the correspondent of the Fulton Signal continually advertising in the columns of that paper every little act done in our midst which does not seem in compliance with good order. The Signal correspondent should remember that it is not to the best interest of any community that too much publication be given wrong doing, especially when the moral standing of the place mentioned is far above the average, and above the town from which it is published. Strangers reading such items are sure to form the worst opinions of the place and will naturally look upon it as a habitation where decency is unknown. We have often been told by external sources that those published diatribes are having a deterrent influence upon our place and need not expect much from the outside world while an unhealthy and false public opinion is being formed. We think it time that he should cease venting his spleen through the press, and if he has nothing to bestow upon us let him at least give us the charity of his silence.

VOTE YES ON THIS SUBJECT.

A Communication from the Board of Trade.

To the Citizens of Massillon:

The board of trade stands committed to the support of the improvement bond measure, now pending, for the reason that the proposition originated in the board, and is by that body deemed essential, for the proper furtherance of its work in the interests of the city.

The board is in communication with a score or more of firms and corporations, each desirous, on different terms, to remove to this or some other place where the most favorable consideration is shown. While it is not to be supposed that all of them could be secured for Massillon, it is altogether probable that some of them can. Negotiations have been pursued up to a point where the board's executive committee finds itself hampered, on account of the lack of funds, and the uncertainty as to the existence of available money in the future.

The proposition to issue improvement bonds in the sum of $50,000 is designed to enable the board to complete its legitimate work, and to successfully terminate its negotiations with various manufacturing companies. It is the only way in which the amount can be raised, and the burdens fall on all alike. Therefore the board hopes that at the polls next Monday it will receive the affirmative vote of three-fifths, without which the whole scheme of industrial improvement, auspiciously inaugurated, will, to a large extent, fail.

The election tickets of all parties will contain, in connection with other bonding propositions, these words: "Authority to issue bonds—yes; authority to issue bonds—no;" and this will be the first proposition on both tickets. In order to cast a ballot for or against the voter must erase one or the other of the two clauses.

The money to be utilized by the sale of these improvement bonds, which are simply characterized as "bonds," on the etection tickets, will be controlled by a board of trustees, named in the enabling act. The board of trade will hold merely an advisory relation, and as a counter check, the council alone can issue the bonds. Thus it will be seen that the consent of three bodies will be essential before the city's money can be invested.

Every detail attending this matter has been carefully studied, and the board of trade presents the case, with the hope that it will commend itself to the voters on Monday next.

By order of the board of trade.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

For Rheumatism

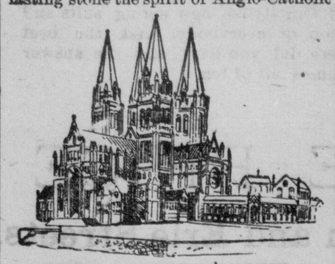
the best preparation is Scotch Sarsaparilla, a physician's prescription, and has been used for years in private practice with the greatest success. 50 cents per bottle, 50 doses. Scotch Liver Pills, 25 cents. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Whitewash brushes of all sizes at the West Side Variety Bazaar.

PLANS FOR A GREAT CHURCH.

Four Designs for the Episcopal Cathedral in New York City.

The Protestant Episcopal church will soon have in New York city the finest cathedral on the western continent—one that will embody in delicate tracery but lasting stone the spirit of Anglo-Catholic

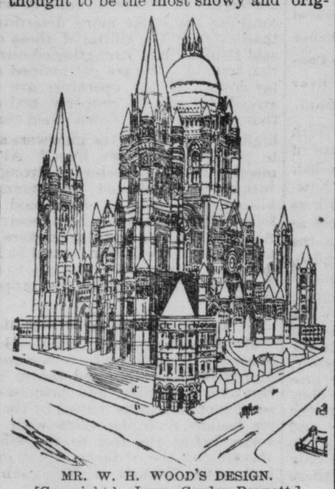


POTTER & ROBERTSON'S DESIGN.

Christianity, and will, it is confidently promised, present the best results of the building experience of all the ages. It is to cost at least $5,000,000, to stand upon the historic Washington Heights and to be known as the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Bishop Henry C. Potter, as the head of the metropolitan diocese of the United States, is naturally the responsible man at present and has been somewhat embarrassed by the fact that the firm of Potter & Robertson, architects, the first named of whom is the bishop's brother, has presented one of the designs. Out of all the plans offered four have been selected as the best, and one of these must win.

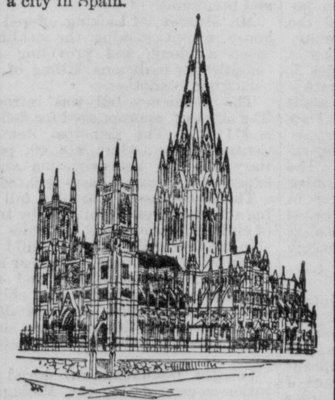
Of the four favored contestants, Mr. William Halsey Wood offers a design thought to be the most showy and orig-



MR. W. H. WOOD'S DESIGN.

[Copyright by James Gordon Bennett.]

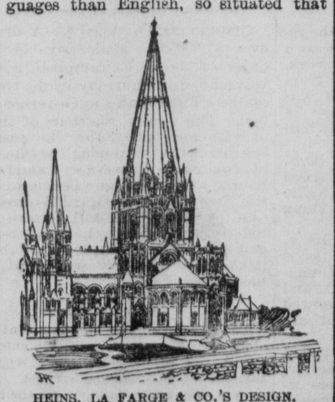
inal. He calls the style the "American Gothic." It provides for a main interior 400 feet in length, with nave and transepts. The nave is 70 feet wide, the choir 135 feet long, with places for 150 stalls, the sanctuary proper 50 feet wide, and the bishop's throne is between the sanctuary and the choir. The pulpit stands in the nave, overlooking altar, throne, choir and nave. Messrs. Heins, La Farge & Co. have submitted a design of the Romanesque order, modifiedby Gothic treatment. Messrs. George Martin Huss and John Henry Buck have presented a design more nearly Gothic, while in Messrs. Potter & Robertson's design Romanesque is the general style followed, with modifications, making a plan which they call the "Gerona," from a city in Spain.



HUSS & BUCK'S DESIGN.

[Copyright by James Gordon Bennett.]

Their leading idea is to have a large central space unobstructed in order to give opportunity for fit presentation of the ritual and liturgy, allowing the seating of 3,000 people within 115 feet of the preacher, and with such perfect acoustics as will insure their hearing every word distinctly. Their interior plan is very simple—a central space 86 feet square, a nave 73 feet wide, thus having four lesser spaces at the four faces of the central space, the whole interior cruciform in structure and containing 21,000 square feet of floor space. There will also be six minor chapels for the various peoples who hold services in other languages than English, so situated that



HEINS, LA FARGE & CO.'S DESIGN.

[Copyright by James Gordon Bennett.]

services may go on in any of them at the same time with service in the main interior.

The illustrations here given are furnished by courtesy of the New York Herald.

WORK ON THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Places Are Yet Few and the Applicants Many.

The first stake has been driven, and work on the World's fair buildings is now fairly under way. Operations were begun at Chicago's Lake Front park the other morning by fixing the boundaries of the temporary administration headquarters of the construction department. A thousand men stood around to view the preliminaries, many of them eager to go to work. But their services were not yet required, and the seekers after jobs went sadly away.

DRIVING THE FIRST STAKE.

In this instance history is repeating itself. Just as was the case in London, in Paris, in Philadelphia, in Vienna—still more recently in Paris—the great army of the unemployed is preparing to sweep down upon Chicago in the belief that the preliminaries of the World's fair will afford opportunities for the employment of their brains and their muscles. The advance guard has already arrived there. The number is problematical. Some put it at 10,000, others at double or treble that number. It is sufficient to learn that the various charity organizations are besieged by strangers who know not where to eat or where to sleep, and that every afternoon the offices of the evening papers are the rendezvous of hundreds and thousands of able bodied men, who frantically grab for the first issues of the various editions in the hope that their eyes may light on an advertisement which will give them chance for employment.

When the national commision, local directory or the contractors are ready to use all possible available help, announcement of the fact will be made, so that it will reach the four quarters of the country. Pending such announcement people needing work, whether it be in digging trenches or in keeping books—and expecting to find it through the medium of the World's fair and its allied enterprises—will be best consulting their own interests in giving Chicago a wide berth.

A New College President.

Rev. Charles F. Thwing, the recently elected president of Western Reserve university, at Cleveland, O., is 37 years old. He is one of the editors of the Chicago Advance, and for the last four years has been pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church of Minneapolis. Dr. Thwing was born in Farmington, Me., and educated at Phillips academy, Harvard college—where he graduated in the class of 1876—and Andover Theological seminary. He was called to the

REV. CHARLES F. THWING.

pastorate of the North Avenue Congregational church, of Cambridge, Mass., which he held until four years ago, when he went to Minneapolis. Dr. Thwing has published four books. His earliest was a volume on "American Colleges," which appeared some ten or twelve years ago. Since then "Books and Reading," "The Family: An Historical and Social Study" and quite recently "The Working Church" have appeared.

Maggie Didn't Get a Warrant.

At last one phase of the servant girl question has been settled. The other day Maggie Laughlin—young, pretty and excited—applied to a magistrate at Williamsburg, N. Y., for a warrant. She wished to secure the arrest of her late employer, Mrs. Charles Purris, on a charge of cruel and inhuman treatment. The justice asked for details, and learned that the complainant had been discharged because she reserved choice bits for her own use before serving meals. It was due to a discussion as to whether she should have the pick of everything or sat after the family had left table that she is now out of work. The justice gave Maggie some good advice, told her she couldn't get a warrant and sent her away.

Soap and Silver Saved Him.

Ready money will bridge over many difficulties. Recently a constable of Bay City, Mich., arrested a stranger who was shabbily clad and who, because of his raiment, was supposed to be a tramp. When taken to court the prisoner established his respectability and secured acquittal by producing $65 in cash and a cake of soap. The wise judge declared that a man of cleanly habits and plethoric purse could not be considered a vagrant even if he did wear back number clothes.

The Spanish government has a decisive mode of dealing with patent medicines. No compound is allowed to be sold until it is shown that it really cures the complaints for which it is recommended.

THE TICKET AS IT STANDS.

A Plain Statement of a Plain Case for Consideration.

It is apparent to the voters of both parties, who will on Monday next choose the officers for the various city and township offices, for the ensuing terms, that the purpose of the Republicans has been to indulge in no personal abuse or invendoes, but to allow the candidates to run upon their merits. This is well, and it is approved by all good citizens.

It is sufficient to say only of the Republican candidates, that they are men, selected because of their experience and ability to perform the duties of the offices, for which they have been nominated. They are in every way clean and command the respect of the opposition, as well as the confidence of the best men of the city of whatever party. The township ticket is composed of men with whom no one finds fault.

At this important point in the history of the city, men have been selected for the council whose conservative business push, and experience will inspire confidence that the prosperity of the city and the interests of the people will be safe. The same can be said of the assessors, Mr E B Bayliss for street commissioner, and E G. Willison for solicitor. For marshal a man has been nominated, who has, for years, been a competent and upright official, against him no one can say a word. His skirts are as clean as the day he went in. He lay fifteen months in Andersonville prison, and came home here a mere skeleton, and he never speaks of himself. No man ever said Adam Wendling was a coward. The people are glad he is here with them.

For city treasurer we have a young man, Mr. L. A. Koons, whose success in life is mainly due to his own efforts. Driven at an early age by the death of his father to hard work. He has acquired his education largely by contracts with the world. Commencing a boy in the brick yard, then a section hand, then to the machine shop. He has the record of filling several positions of trust, most of them without salary, and his every act has been clean.

A better set of men could not be placed before the public, what say you?

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Make your ticket read on Monday: "Authority to issue bonds—Yes."

ECHOES FROM THE SHOPS.

Note and Comment on Men and Doings at Russell Co.'s.

Several car loads of machinery were shipped yesterday for their various destinations.

There is but little of interest here today. The grip seems to cast its influence over everything. In the automatic rooms yesterday two men came on duty again, while six went off. Thus it is all round.

So many rumors are afloat throughout the works concerning what may be the action of the board of directors of the benefit insurance association in the present heavy strain upon the treasury of the association resulting from the great number sick, that it is deemed best to say that there is no foundation to the various stories afloat, and which need not be detailed here. It is enough to say that the board has the business of the association well in hand, and that it is a mistake to suppose that because over a hundred are off from one complaint or another that there are that many on the benefit list. The fact is that most of them are off but two or three days or a week, which is characteristic of this grip complaint, and there were but eleven members on the benefit list last week. This is more than usual, of course, but far below the wild estimates erroneously circulated.

NEW INCORPORATION.

The Massillon Land Company, of Portland, Ore.

The Massillon Land Company, of Portland, Ore., has been incorporated, capital $15,000; E C. Merwin, president; Jacob Moser, vice president and treasurer, and W. J. Clemens, secretary. This company offer for sale 60 lots in Massillon addition to the city of Portland. Prices from $225 to $300, according to location, payable, $50 cash, balance in monthly payments of $10. This is a perfectly safe investment and will pay from 30 to 50 per cent. in one year's time. Portland's natural advantages make it the metropolis of the great Pacific Northwest, and its present natural growth is wonderful. There is no boom; to the contrary the city is noted for its conservatism and solidity. The railroads bring in at this the unseasonable time of the year, from 300 to 500 people every day. Two million dollars has recently been appropriated to improve the facilities of Portland. A million dollar Chamber of Commerce building is going up; over a million will be spent on a union depot, and several millions will be spent in erecting large business blocks the coming year. From 500 to 1 000 lots are sold each month; over 500 houses and buildings are now in course of preparation, and the rates will increase during the summer. Six electric, three steam motor and one cable railroad lines have just been completed, and four more are building, one to be within one block of Massillon Addition. It will pay you to invest at once.

For full particulars, call upon A. H. COLEMAN, agent, Massillon.

West Lebanon.

Ogilva McFarren, whose former home was in and north of Elton precinct, commenced work for the Beals brothers last Tuesday.

Last Thursday night some unknown rascal got into the wrong meat house, it being Mr. Groff's that yielded to human strength, and as a result, the next morning the meat was gone. The scoundrel is yet at large.

Mrs. Card spent the latter part of last week with her mother, Mrs. Beals.

Mr. Minger and family spent Sunday with his father in-law, Mr. Pfaus.

There will be an exhibition at the Shilling schoolhouse next Saturday evening.

Three more nights of singing school at this place, including this week, and then the term ends.

Mr. Pounds, son-in-law of Mr. Miser, spent Sunday at this place.

Lunch, market, clothes and office baskets, prices way down, at West Side Variety Bazaar.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Senator Aldrich is a quiet, gentlemanly fellow, who likes a bit of good fun.

Rudyard Kipling's father is a professor in an India art school. He is a fine looking old man, with snow white beard and hair.

John McMahon, once a partner of Flood, Fair and Mackay in San Francisco, after losing several fortunes, is now attempting to make another in the coal fields of Idaho.

Joe Burks, of Panther Creek, N. C., is an enthusiast upon the subject of egg eating. He lacks one inch of being seven feet high, and claims a record of having eaten 130 eggs at one meal.

Lord Rosse, the English astronomer and owner of the famous Rosse refracting telescope, is coming to this country to see the Lick instrument and compare its value with that of his own.

Dr. George J. Fisher, of Sing Sing, N. Y., has one of the largest collections of horns in existence, including specimens of the deer, roebuck, elk, caribou, moose, gemsbok, common ram and Tartaran ram.

William R. Morrison has never been able to overcome his diffidence to the extent of becoming a fluent orator. He dresses rather carelessly in loose fitting clothes and wears a soft black sombrero.

Senator Edmunds preserves the simple style and tastes of his country home, dresses in plain go-to-meeting clothes and resembles a deacon bothered about the ways and means of raising money for the parson's salary.

Judge Peffer, who succeeds Ingalls in the senate from Kansas, is a Mason, a Knight of Labor and a member of the Episcopal church. He wears a long, full beard that gives him the venerable appearance of a patriarch.

Thomas W. Phillips, of New Castle, Pa., once lost a fortune of nearly $1,000,000 that he had made in the oil fields of the Keystone state. He has since retrieved this lost fortune and is again one of the richest of oil producers.

Gen. N. P. Banks has passed forty of his seventy-five years in public life. He is now near his dotage, and the pension of $100 a month that he is to receive when his salary as congressman stops will be all that he will have to live on.

Rev. John Jasper, who gained celebrity by his "sun do move" lecture, doesn't let his salary move. His congregation has several times tendered him an increase, but he declares that $50 a month is ample for his needs, and declines to accept more.

Senator Plumb is a very hard man to report. He has a habit of starting his sentences with great deliberation and then hurrying them to the end with the speed of a race horse. This varying lingual gait natural disconcerts the stenographers.

Mr. Gladstone has three hats, and three only. One is black and very old. The second is white, and is used only in summer. The third is a soft felt, and his constant traveling companion. Its age is unknown, but certainly it was not new in 1860.

David Jacks, the Monterey county, Cal., millionaire, can ride twenty miles in a straight line on his own land. He is a Scotchman, and in 1849 stowed himself away in a barrel on a vessel bound for California. He now has a fortune of $7,000,000.

CRISP CONDENSATIONS.

England eats Australian eggs.

Philadelphia has a female auctioneer.

A meershaum mine has been discovered in Florida.

A writer in Longman's Magazine predicts that the world will eventually dry up.

The largest peach orchard in the world is at Blownwood, Tex., which contains 11,000 trees.

The sun did not shine on London in 1891 until fourteen days of the new year had passed.

Cigarette smoking has become alarmingly prevalent among Boston's fashionable women.

An octogenarian who lives six miles west of Moberly, Mo., was baptized recently by his grandson.

St. Louis is the largest fur market in the United States, and on coon skins it is far ahead of any other city.

Most of the buttons used on cloaks and coats are made from potatoes which have been treated to a bath of sulphuric acid.

The policemen of Savannah carry revolvers strapped to their belts in plain sight. They are armed with short clubs as well.

The great show piece of the recent fruit fair held at Marysville, Cal., was an exact copy of Sutter's famous fort, built entirely of oranges.

A farmer in Holt county, Mo., has twenty-six living children, none of whom are married and all of whom are at home. There are eleven pairs of twins in the family.

At Girard college, in Philadelphia, there are now 1,580 pupils who are clothed, fed and educated from the income of the Girard estate, $500,000 being expended annually for this purpose.

A resident of Antelope valley, Nev., reports thousands of wild horses ranging on the mountain plateau near his home. It is almost impossible to raise a band of tame horses in that section, because they join the wild herd.

Every Italian in the service of the pope has been dismissed, and the duties of the domestics in the papal apartments, both in the antechamber and the interior, are transferred to foreigners. An inquiry has shown that Crispi had several secret agents in the vatican.

BITS OF SCIENCE.

The largest barometer yet made has been put in working order in the St. Jacques tower in Paris. It is 41 feet 5 inches high.

Seaweed is now made into a tough paper, which takes the place of window glass. When colored the effect is similar to stained or painted glass.

One of the interesting facts of physiology is that the human body generates enough heat during the day to melt forty-four pounds of ice and raise it to the boiling point.

It is proposed using the Eiffel tower to exhibit the rotation of the earth by the Foucault method. The pendulum is a bronze wire 380 feet long, with a steel globe at the end weighing 198 pounds.

A special kind of paper has been invented, which, it is alleged, is absolutely impervious to water, and will even stand boiling. The waterproofing can be carried out either after the paper is made or during the operation of making it.

German engineers are adopting a new lining for machinery bearings, made of compressed vegetable parchment. When lubricated with an emulsion of mineral oil and water the parchment becomes impregnated with the oil, and will last for a considerable time.